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PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,958—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893.

PRICE 2 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAI
TRAVELLER'S
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all
way Companies, Steam Boats and Dak C
of Interest
Information, th
Northern, Central
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Printed & Published at the

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P. & O. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st Jan.
M.L. PEKIN	3068	750	E. Street	28th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weichell	4th Feb.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1300	L. H. Moule	11th "
† PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weichell	4th March.
M.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "

Tuesday 5 p.m.

Ex. M. PENINSULAR 5045 1200 A. C. Loggin ... 2nd March.
Saturday.

M.L. SHANNON ... 4180 600 E. Crowe ... 25th March.
† SIAM ... 3050 500 H. T. Weichell ... 1st April.
M.L. ROME ... 5545 1200 A. B. Daniell ... 8th "
† ASSAM ... 3060 500 T. F. Creery ... 15th "

Tuesday 5 P.M.

Ex. M. PESHAWUR 3927 750 J. F. Jephson ... 18th April.
Saturday.

M.L. CARTHAGE ... 5013 1000 M. de Horne ... 22nd April.
† SIAM ... 3050 500 H. T. Weichell ... 29th "
M.L. VICTORIA ... 6268 1500 A. W. Adamson ... 6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

24th January	8th March	19th April
8th February	22nd "	3rd May
22nd "	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,073	750	1st Feb 1892.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,191	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	700	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 7, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes Lt., R. N. R.	24th Janv.
PERSIA	5,547	R. Nicholson	14th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,389	S. Abrey	25th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 16, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
9th Feb., 9th March., 6th April 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan., 16, 1893

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
ETOLIA	3130	R. Jones	6th Feb. for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	McNay	23rd Feb. "

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY-ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL, subject to SAFE ARRIVAL:—

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WISSMANN	Weisskam	11th February.
SAFARI	Asthausen	18th "

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For Cargo and Passengers apply to
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5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 16th January, 1893.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 24th January, or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BHUNDARA, 2,893 tons, on the 26th January, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th January, 1893. Agents.

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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 " .. .. Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 " .. .. " 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. " 3 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
WELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
[illegible] adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, [illegible]
OUR IMMEDIATE [illegible]

APPROVED WATCHES

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the P the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improv and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the d depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action.
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement .....
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Faces, bold and clear so that the time can be seen in a faint light .....
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Silver Casing is stouter and heavier .....
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement .....

SILVER—

CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases .....
Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved .....
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case .....
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case .....
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription .....
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compos Balance .....

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver W Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., L
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAK
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India fo
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIA CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for [illegible]
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium .....
		" 4 Large .....
		" 6 Largest .....

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.
Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.
ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZOR PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOU RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PI
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the ing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in t disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaint solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE COMPANY OPEN IN CALCUTTA
FEBRUARY 4TH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
GAIETY THEATRE.
12TH ... OPERA CO.
THE WILL... OPERA,
AUDRAN'S ...
AND TUESDAY,
MONDAY ... DAME FAVART
AND
LA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY.
WEDNESDAY
... ORDERED TO
MR. ... HALL,
When ... be Performed
... HALL.
... DAY.
THURSDAY ... OF THE BILL.
... SESSION AS USUAL.
Commence at 9 p.m.
... SUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL.
TO BE HELD IN THE
... TOWN HALL
ON ... 10TH.
IT has been ... BALL on ... Brethren LODGES would ... procure SECRETARY ... Hotel, ... who must apply ... before the 21st inst. ... will be entertained by the Committee.
Any further information can be obtained from
Bro. H. J. GORDON, Hony. Secy.,
31, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

S.S. "RYDAL HALL,"
Arrived, 20th January, 1893.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Goods or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS received to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 40 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARE will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle: Bombay, 20th January, 1893.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of 10 Per Cent. for the Year ending 31st December, 1892, will be paid to Registered Shareholders of the Company, on or after WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th January, 1893.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
PROFESSOR M. MacMILLAN, B.A., of the Elphinstone College Bombay, will DELIVER a LECTURE, at the above Institute, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, 1893, at 5-30 P.M., on
SCIENCE.—"Anglo-Indian and other Modern Modifications of English."
Members, their families, and friends are invited to attend.
H. HERBERT JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
A ONE STORIED HOUSE, No. 166, situated in Cavel Street, Gaiwady, belonging to the Church of St. Francisco Xavier, Dabul, and which fetches rent of Rs. 30 Per Month, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 26th instant, at 11 A.M., at the above place, where persons intending to buy the same are requested to be present.
LEANDRO MASCARENHAS,
Secretary.
Dabul, 18th January, 1893.

NOTICE.
ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.
JUSTICES' ELECTION.
IN CONSEQUENCE of the Resignation of his Office in the Corporation by Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murabar, there is a Casual Vacancy in the Office under Section 2 of the Municipal Act of 1888. I therefore, pursuant to the Provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 23 of the said Act, hereby fix MONDAY, the 6th of February, 1893, as a JUSTICES' ELECTION to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th January 1893.

HIGH COURT.
SUIT NO. 457 OF 1889.
MEHRZA HOOSAIN KHAN and others.....Plaintiffs
vs.
GOVERDHUNDASS PURSHUNDAS and others.....Defendants.
THE SALE has been POSTPONED to 1st February, 1893, at 4 o'clock P. M., when, unless the properties have been SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, such of them will be put up for sale by auction, if necessary. The properties will not necessarily be put up for sale in consecutive order, but will be put up in the order which may be fixed at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS.
I. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge of Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 noon, on 20th February, 1893, for the supply of Hides, &c., 80lbs. more or less of the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1893, up to the 31st March, 1895.
II.—Printed forms of "List of Schedules" of the Hides, &c., more or less for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the legal contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 26th January to 16th February, 1893, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only.) The term "more" includes the supply of Hides, &c., if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
III.—Tenders will only be received on these Printed Forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee for each set.
IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 20th February, 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
C. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col., R. A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, 16th January, 1893.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Reports, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quantities of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Poona Commissariat of Meat for three and five years from 1st April 1893 to 31st March, 1898, and 1898 at Poona and Kirkee in the quantities noted in the Memorandum at foot, will be RECEIVED by the Chief Commissariat Officer, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Poona, up to Noon on the 10th February 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.
2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Poona, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Poona up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 9th idem. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.
3. Seals of testators will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.
4. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender, and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.
5. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of meat."
6. The tender must be for the supply of the whole requirements, and rates must be stated for the supply in Camps and on Command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning a cause for so doing.
7. Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in the "Receipt may be for Government Promissory Notes currency-notes or cash. Bank of Bengal or Treasury Deposit for Rs. 3,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.
8. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.
Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

STATIONS.	Estimated Quantities. For one year.
POONA COMMISSARIAT DIVISION.	
Poona and Kirkee	7,30,000 pounds. 3,10,000 pounds.

B. L. P. MILLY, Major,
Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona.
Chief Commissariat Office: Poona, 17th January, 1893.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 2 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.
THE CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH JAN.,
(BURNS' DAY.)
At 9 P.M.
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo ..." Scotch Airs".....(Arranged by Mackenzie.)
MR. R. N. MANT.
2. Solo ....." Mary Morison' .....Burns.
MR. BASIL SCOTT.
3. Solo ....." Stella Confidente".....V. Robaudi.
MRS. STANLEY-SMITH.
(Violin Obbligato, Herr Schmuck.)
4. Solo ....." Douglas Gordon".....L. Kellie
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
5. Solo ....." Caller Herrin" .....Lady Nairne.
MRS. GREENWAY.
6. Violin Solo ....."Souvenir de Scotland" ....
(Fantasia arranged by Herr Schmuck.)
HERR SCHMUCK.

INTERVAL.
GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPES.
Marches ... 1. "Highland Laddie"
2. "The Campbells are Coming."
Strathspeys ... "Miss Drummond of Perth"
"Pulteneytown."
Reel ..... "Bog of Tullochs."
Mr. A. F. FERGUSON.

PART II.

7 Organ Solo....." Air du Dauphin".....Roeckel.
Mr. R. N. MANT.
8. Solo ....." Robin Adair".....Burns.
Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH.
9. Solo ....." Annie Lawrie".....Anonymous.
SURGEON-MAJOR YELD.
10. Piano Solo....." Home, Sweet Home"..Thalberg,
(With Variations.)
MRS. STANLEY-SMITH.
11. Solo ....." On the Banks of Allan Water".....Traditional.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
12. Quartette....." Auld Lang Syne" ....Burns.
Mrs. GREENWAY, Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH, Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE, and Surgeon-Major YELD.
Reserved Tickets:—Price Rs. 4, entrance Rs. 1, may now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
CONFIDENTIAL FUND—6 months 4½ per cent. half-yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPT is issued when desired by EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2½ p.c. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
PURCHASE and REMITTANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branch.
(By order of the Board)
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. P. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DONALD MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WILLIAM PITT PATTISON JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLPH VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Meade & Co.)
ROBERT INVERARITY, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Sous article of the Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

NOTICES.

REWARD OF Rs. 150.
LOST.—A Demand Promissory Note in the Marwaree Language and Character, bearing date 7th April 1889, executed by the Undersigned, bearing line across it, showing that the same has been cancelled, with an Endorsement at the back, signed by BHOOTA CUMMA, showing satisfaction of the debt; also the original translation of the same in the High Court. Any person finding the documents and restoring them to the Undersigned will be paid a reward of Rs. 150.
RAMCHANDRA W. BALAJI,
No. 86, Cowasji Patel Tank Road.
Bombay, 19th January, 1893.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 21th and 28th January 1893. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD IRON RAILS AND BROKEN CAST IRON POT-SLEEPERS AND CHAIRS.
THIS Company has FOR SALE about 5,000 Tons of DOUBLE HEADED OLD IRON RAILS, 5,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT-SLEEPERS, 2,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON P. W. CHAIRS.
Particulars relating to the same, and forms of tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1893.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.
A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 10th January, 1893.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LD.
ધી નીવ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 18th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1892.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1892-93 and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i.e., MOOLJEE, JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1893.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st January, 1893, both days inclusive.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account, and in anticipation of, a Dividend of Rs. 25 0 0 per share of Rs. 500 0 0 paid up.
Rs. 12 8 0 " " Rs. 250 0 0 "
Rs. 6 4 0 " " Rs. 125 0 0 "
Rs. 3 2 0 " " Rs. 62 8 0 "
Rs. 1 9 0 " " Rs. 31 4 0 "
for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st JANUARY, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend), of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend), of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of the 200 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, January 2, 1893. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1891, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, January 2, 1893. Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
[INCLUDING MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.]
NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
COMMENCING on January 22nd, 1893, the Mail Train from Poona will run through to Mysore and vice versa and the Timing will be as under:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Bombay G. I. P. Ry. Dep.	14 30	Mysore ..... Dep.	7 35
Poona Junction ... "	21 12	Bangalore ... "	14 5
Wathar for Mahbleshwar ... arr.	1 46	Hubli Junction ... "	8 20
		Dharwar ... "	9 17
Belgaum ... "	11 44	Belgaum ... "	14 17
Dharwar ... "	16 55	Wathar for ... "	
Hubli Junction ... "	17 59	Mahbleshwar ... "	0 27
Bangalore ... "	12 26	Poona Junction ... arr.	6 5
Mysore ... "	19 45	Bombay G. I. P. Ry. ...	11 15

THROUGH SERVICE OF TRAINS BETWEEN KISTNA CANAL TERMINUS AND GUNTAKAL JUNCTION.

Kistna Canal Ter... Dep	19 25	Bellary ... Dep	5 0
Guntur ... "	21 25	Madras M. R. Ry ... "	18 0
Cumbum ... "	6 0	Guntakal Jn. ... "	8 15
Kurnool Road ... "	15 12	Kurnool Road ... "	11 37
Guntakal Jn. ... Arr	19 0	Cumbum ... "	20 25
Madras M. R. Ry. ... "	8 0	Guntur ... "	4 45
Bellary ... "	12 20	Kistna Canal Ter... arr	6 10

Modifications have been made in the Timings of Local, Mixed, and other Trains on the various Sections of the Line. For particulars see Time Table at Stations.
W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office: Dharwar, 14th January 1893.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER to Government, Bombay, invites SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles for one Year, commencing from 1st April, 1893, and ending on the 31st March 1894, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay:—
1.—Spirit of Wine.
2.—Beef buttock, free from bones and fat.
3.—Covering and dammering to cases and casks.
4.—Straw, Rice.
5.—Deal wood Cases.
6.—Country Medicines, &c.
7.—Mutton Suet.
2.—The forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, and the Tenders for each class named above should be forwarded separately.
3.—Tenders, with samples of the articles to be supplied duly sealed and endorsed "Tender for ....." will be received on the 15th February, 1893, at 12 Noon precisely.
4.—No tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Government Receipt, viz., 3 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.
5.—A security deposit on acceptance of each tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.
6.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.
J. PARKER, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.
Bombay, 12th January, 1893.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMARD MIDWIFE,
25, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetries, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
She has 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetries and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently solicit the favour of my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly and unsolicited recommendations such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favour me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.
AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. ..... through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and shall never forget her wherever I may be. The doctor's opinion coincided exactly with mine in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THIS TRADE MARK
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

"PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from ... the profession and scientific men."
Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."
For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, ir
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.
PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives, As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord; imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. "It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating the regenerative power It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-45th gr. Phosphorus
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus
This pill produces no irritation of the urinary tract—intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd grs Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.
AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS O

MBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
of Bom-	20,000	200	200	15	1,061
	10,000	100	100	all	1,200
of Madras	10,000	100	100	all	940
a Bank				9 pr. ct.	
	[illegible]	250	250	all	110
	20,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	230
	20,000	250	250	5 pr. ct.	150
	10,000	250	250		
	20,000	250	250	6 pr. ct.	197
	600,000	250	250	8 pr. ct.	N [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
	[illegible] 1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	195
	6,000	100	140	12	40
	6,625	200	135	15	42
	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no [illegible]
	600	2,500	1,000	7½	1,100
	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
	1,000	500	200	Rs. 35	385
& Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	14½
	600	100	100		70 nom.
	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	154
	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
	5,000	300	175	div 23½	304
	600	500	300	30	190
	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
	1,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
			200		60
	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	183
	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
	6,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	440
	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
	2,500	100	100		20
	1,000	100	100	9	60
	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
	2,000	100	all	60	870
	1,500	100	100	10	95
	6,300	25	25		19

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	Rs.
	200	1,250	1,250	1,200
	100	500	all	450
	200	200/1	1,100	263
	750	0/12	2,200	300
	167	0/1	1,000	122
	1,000	125	550	32½ pr. ct.
			125	Rs. 10
	600	200	200	150
	600	200	all	16
	500	1,880	1,880	20
	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd.
	100	250		130
	1,000	2,000	2,500	Rs. 35
	1,000	100	all	100
	450	500	500	50
	750	400	all	50
	[illegible]	450	450	32
	300	500	500	75
	1,000	2,500	1,500	270
	500	375	375	67½
	1,250	100	100	ox div 2
	600	600	600	30½
	1,000	500	500	Rs. 35
	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.
	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.
	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11
	600	100	100	
	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10
	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.
	1,000	100	200	
	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct
	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.
	6,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.
	6,000	1,000	1,000	20
	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.
	2,500	100	100	
	1,000	100	100	9
	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.
Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.
	2,000	100	all	60
	1,500	100	100	10
	6,300	25	25	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
	1,500	500	all	Rs. 20	470
	9,315		100	5	30
	1871		all	per ct.	500
	2,000	1,000	1,000	25	630
	600	500	500	20	375
	1,000	1,000	1,000		350nom.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	430
	1,000	500	500	40	1,085
	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
	1,000	500	500	10 pr. ct.	725
	4,000	700		12½	620
	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
	5,688	100	100	50	457
	1,400	500	500	Rs. 25	475
	1,000	1,000	1,000		750
	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
	2,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	685
	700	500	500	40	660
				25	
	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	670
	750	1,000	1,000		1,180
	900	500	500		1,000
	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,400
	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
	600	500	500	Nil	300
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	12,800	250	250	12½	215
	21,000	1,000	1,800	40	840
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
	400	250	250	Nil	7.0
			1,000		1,000
	5,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
	945	1,000	1,000	35	75½
	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	985
	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,375 x
	450	20,000	750	35	300 w
	1,300	250	250	35	210
				20	237
	375	200	all	Nil.	90
			100	Rs. 100	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

L.&N.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p.c.
B.B. & C.I.R. New Share	£18	£ 18		do.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-5
Carolus	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	2758
Five Franc Pieces Gold	"	318
Bar Silver	"	106-10
Gold Leaf	"	318
Bar Gold, English	"	26
Bar Australian	"	25-10
Bar Bombay	"	25-10
Bar Pekin	"	25-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cents	103 15-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103½
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	116½
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	no m.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	101¾
New Loan	103½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate
London Banks	On demand	is. 2 23-32d. to 13-16d.	
Do. &c.	Telegraphic	is. 2 29-32.	
Do. &c.	3 Months' sight	is. 2 27-32d.	
Do. &c.	4 Do.	do. is. 2 7/8.	
Do. &c.	6 Do.	do. is. 2 15-16d.	
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do. is. 2 15-16 1.	
Do. &c.	3 Do.	do. is. 3 1-16 1.	
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do. is. 2 31-32d.	
Do. &c.	3 Do.	do. is. 3 3-32 1.	
France	3 Do.	do. is. 2 7/8.	
Do.	6 Do.	do. 1-33½	
Calcutta	At sight	200 1-16	
Do.	60 days	do. 199	
Madras	At sight	100 1-16	
Do.	30 days	do. 99½	
China	60 days	do. 214½	

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hands with it its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. In dispensaries for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TEARCHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Anjuman-e-Eami-e-Farsi Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.

New East India Press Company, 4 p. m.

Meeting against Ghee Adulteration, Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee's Bungalow, Mahaluxmee, 4-30 p. m.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p. m.

Departure of the Nawab of Junagadh, Victoria Terminus, 10 p.m.

Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, 8-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rydal Hall (s), from Liverpool; Lindesfarne (s), Blyth; Camorta (s), Calcutta; and Imperator (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nadir (s), and Kangra (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Ebro (s), Hull; and Alacrity (s), Akyab.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ebro and Brahamani left the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imperator and Rydal Hall entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Australian Colonies for despatch, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Monday, the 23rd instant.

THE BOMBAY JYOTIRVID MANDAL.—A public lectur, in the vernacular on the past and present history oe astrology will be delivered by Mr. Jivanrao T. Chinisf in the hall of the Maratha High School, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per the Australian Lloyd's s. s. Electra, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste P. O., on the 22nd inst., at 8 a. m.

ANNIVERSARY.—On Monday, at 7 a.m., there will be a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Vicar Rev. Nicolas de Silva, in St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, preceded by a solemn Officium Defunctorum to-morrow evening. The members of the Junta Governativa and the Very Rev. Vara of Thana will assist at the Officium.

A COMING MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Herr Walther, whose name is so well-known among lovers of music in this country, is, we are pleased to learn, about to visit Bombay, and will give a concert probably next week. Herr Walther is not merely an executant, but a musician who will, it is predicted, ere long be classed with the greatest musicians of the age. Wherever he has performed he has won golden opinions, and doubtless will earn popularity in Bombay also.

A PERSIAN ADDRESS.—We are given to understand that shortly an address in Persian poems, with English version, will be delivered by Mr. Sorabji Cooverji Tasker, in praise of Sayedna Mahomed Burahanoddeen bin Syed Abdool Kadur Nazmoddeen, First Class Sirdar, Mullaji Saheb of the Bora community (consisting of over three lakhs of people) of Arabia, Aden, and India. The address will be delivered by a selected committee for the purpose in a large gathering.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.—On Wednesday evening next (Burns' Day), an attractive vocal and instrumental concert will be given in the Town Hall, in aid of the Scottish Orphanage. Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mrs. Greenway, Mrs. Mant, Mr. Basil Scott, Herr Schmuck, Surgeon-Major Yeld, Mr. Anderson Clarke, and others have promised to assist. Mr. A. F. Fergusson, too, is to take part in the performance and play marches, strathspeys and reels on the national instrument.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens, at 5 p.m., to-day, the following programme :—

Lancers	May Chimen...Liddell.
Overture	The Armourer...Lorcjing.
Selection	Carmite Aire...Schumann.
Aria	Lucia di Lammermoor...Donizetti.
Valse	Birdlegore...Bucalossi.
Galop	Birds's Beak...Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Lynwood...J. Orl Hume.
Overture	Acteon...Auber.
Polka	The Star of England...Farrell.
Selection	Chilian Tunes...Coote.
Valse	Esmana...Waldteufel.
Galop	Potterzeiter...Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CRUSADE AGAINST VICTORIA DRIVERS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin prosecuted twenty-three victoria-drivers for plying for hire off a stand appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner of Police. The Magistrate fined them from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each. Since this prosecution was instituted twenty-three were brought up for a similar offence, and mulcted in similar amounts. Fifteen other victoria drivers were prosecuted by Constable Barnett on this charge, and the same penalty was imposed.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.—At the invitation of the following gentlemen, a meeting of the leading members of the native community will be held at 4-30 p. m., to-day, in the bungalow of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Moolji, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent the adulteration of ghee, the present Municipal Act being found insufficient to punish the persons who deal in the adulterated ghee sold in the Bombay bazaar and exported to foreign ports:—Messrs. Chaturbhuj Jiwandas, Sorabji Framji Patel, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Tribhowandas Varjeevandas, Karimbhai Ibrahim, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Dharamsee Sunderdas, Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Hassambhai Visram, Damodher Thackersey Moolji, Ibrahim Nuruddin, Sir Dinshah Manecekji Petit, and Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Jaitha Doongorsey, a mehta, employed for eleven years in the service of a Memon merchant, named Haje Ismal Haje Allana, residing at Dongri Street, Mandvi, reported to the police that his master gave him yesterday morning twelve currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and three for Rs 500 each, to pay to four different firms in Dongri, Samuel Kaji Syed, and Issajee Streets. After having paid some money to one of the firms, he placed the remainder of the currency notes, as he thought, in his kubja-pocket. He then went to the firm at Kaji Syed Street, and there discovered that seven currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each and two for Rs. 500 each were missing, but one note for Rs. 1,000 which he had placed in another pocket of his kubja remained. The numbers of the notes are not known. His master considers him a trustworthy man, and does not suspect him.

INDIAN LADIES AND THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—We are requested by Mr. Madonlal Lalloobhai Munsiff to reproduce the following para. from the *Indian Magazine and Review* for the information of Indian ladies on this side of India :—" Mrs. Kadambini Gangali, B.A.,G.M., C.B., is collecting from different parts specimens of work by Indian women, artistic, industrial, and literary to be sent to the Chicago Exhibition. Contributions should be received by her accompanied with a short description and mention of the price asked. The work suggested includes cotton and silk sarees or piece-goods, lace-work, embroidery, carpets, mats, baskets, pithwork, fans, toys, lac-work, mica-work tinsel-work, carved ivory, stones or sandalwood, inlaid work, jewellery, enamel, beads, pictures, pottery ; also books, pamphlets, magazines, or newspapers, written or edited by Indian women (in former or present times)." Mr. Munsiff begs to inform those Indian ladies and particularly Gujerati ladies from this side who may be willing to send their exhibits as above stated, that they should be sent either to his address, 73, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, or to the address of Mrs. S. D. Khote, 84, Malabar Hill (who has kindly consented to receive and collect the same), by the middle of February at the latest, and that they will be duly forwarded to Mr. Gangali, who writes to him to say : 'I have not been able to secure as yet any literary, artistic, or industrial works of the Gujerati ladies, though I have written to several persons for them. I should be much obliged if you kindly make the necessary collections for me.' Mr. Munsiff adds that Miss Dryden, who has charge of several schools at Guntoor, Madras Presidency, in connection with the American Mission, is also arranging for a collection of exhibits for Chicago, the work of an Industrial School for Mahomedan Women and Girls. Her scheme is under the patronage of H. E. Lady Wenlock. If a similar scheme is started here by the Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association, it is sure to receive the patronage of H. E. Lady Harris, Mrs. Birdwood, and other European ladies interested in the welfare of their native sisters. As the time is very limited this matter requires immediate attention."

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—We have been favoured by the publishers with a copy of the latest (the 14th) edition of this well-known *Guide*. The hand-book which has been carefully brought up to date, contains a wealth of information about the capital of Western India, which must be simply invaluable to a visitor, and even those who have been long resident in Bombay will find in its pages much to instruct and interest them. In the earlier part of the volume an excellent historical sketch of the city is given ; about seventy pages are devoted to a review of the trade and the various industries for which Bombay is remarkable ; to which succeeds an extended description of the city, and of the various public institutions. There is a chapter on the Parsee and Hindoo charities, in which is detailed how much Bombay owes to the beneficence of some of our Parsee and Hindoo fellow citizens ; and another chapter on the climate and way of life in Bombay. Not the least interesting part of the *Guide* is that in which the humours and peculiarities of the native festivals are graphically described. Much information is also given respecting through rates and fares from Bombay which travellers will find extremely useful. A very full directory is appended in which are set forth the names and addresses of the principal European inhabitants of the city and its environs. Two very good maps—one of the city and island of Bombay, the other of India—are prefixed to the *Guide*, and will be found of considerable use for reference. The hand-book is in convenient form, and both binding and typography do credit to the *Gazette* establishment.—*Catholic Examiner.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to January 17, 1893 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892 to 14th January 1893	13,032,900
Balance to be remitted from 15th January to 31st March 1893	3,967,100

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this company was held yesterday, when the accounts to 31st December, 1892, were passed. The Association, as was shown, has now reached the position when its reserve fund invested in Government Paper is almost equal to its paid-up capital : a financial condition most satisfactory. Such results can have been obtained only by great watchfulness and exceptional business aptitude during the last twenty-one years. The report is given below :—

The number of proposals for guarantee which have been considered by the directors during the year ending 31st December, 1892, is 160, "amounting" to Rs. 4,22,625, of which there have been accepted and completed 144, aggregating Rs. 2,86,400, which is an increase of about 192 per cent. on last year. On the new policies effected during the year, the annual premia amount to Rs. 3,727-0-0. During the year 24 bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 85,800, have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association. There has been one claim perfarred and paid during the year on account of guarantee obligations, amounting to Rs. 18-12-9, which has been recovered by the directors.

The Revenue of the year ending 31st December, 1892, as appears from the Accounts certified by the Auditors appended hereto, amounts to	Rs.	13,597 0 4
To which *add* Balance from last year's Account	"	6,068 11 9
	Together Rs,	19,665 12 1
The Expenditure, including Advertisements and Printing charges, &c., has been	Rs.	3,491 11 4
The Sum set aside on account of Dividend for 1891	"	5,000 0 0
Add Sum added to Reserve Fund	"	1,000 0 0
	Rs.	9,491 11 4

Making a Divisible Surplus of Rs. 10,174 0 9

Of this amount the sum of Rs. 5,000 is recommended to be carried to the reserve fund, and out of the balance of Rs. 5,174-0-9 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the paid-up capital for the year ending 31st December, 1892, at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent., which will absorb Rs. 5,000, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 174-0-9 to next year's account. The Association will then have paid sums amounting to almost 156 per cent. of the paid-up capital in dividends; placed a sum nearly equal to the paid-up capital to the reserve fund ; and reduced premiums on policies of three years' standing, 10 per cent ; of six years' 20 per cent., and of nine years' 25 per cent. The surplus on last year's business exceeds that of any previous year since the contracts of the brewery companies were given up, and would have been greater, but for the reduction of premia on policies of three years' standing and upwards. The directors note with satisfaction that the expenses have been reduced 28 per cent. The following is a consolidated account of the revenue and disbursements of the company for the twenty-one years ending 31st December, 1892 :—

Received.	Rs.	a.	p.
Premiums	1,66,610	8	2
Interest	50,222	11	4
Sundry Receipts	558	8	8
	Rs. 2,17,431	12	2

Paid.	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenses	78,187	4	6
Dividends	72,599	4	7
Claims	12,971	2	4
Saved	53,674	0	9
	Rs. 2,17,431	12	2

Capital	Rs.	a.	p.
	50,000	0	0
Reserve	43,500	0	0
Profit of 1892	10,174	0	9
	53,674	0	9
Unpaid Dividends	1,271	6	2
	Rs. 104,945	6	11

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Paper	99,500	0	0
Premium and Discount on above	1,738	5	1
Office Furniture	239	0	8
Cash in Bank and on hand	3,357	1	2
	Rs. 104,945	6	11

The expenses being 35·95 per cent. of the receipts ; dividends 33·39 per cent. of the receipts ; claims 5·96 per cent. of the receipts ; saved 24·70 per cent. of the receipts ; total 100·00.

The Company have paid over 10 per cent. each year for 21 years, besides adding largely to the reserve fund each year. The directors have pleasure in placing before their fellow-members the foregoing statements, in the full confidence that whilst they will thus be enabled to appreciate the policy adopted in the management of the Association's affairs, they will be induced to assist the efforts of the directors by recommending the Association to the favourable consideration of their friends and connections. Every shareholder and policyholder should bear in mind that as fellow-members of the "Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association," the interests of the directors are identical with his own, and that all are equally concerned in promoting, to the best of their ability, the welfare of the institution to which they belong.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

LOVING NEIGHBOURS.

VUSSONJEE TEMOOJEE v. MANECKJEE NAGSEY.

The plaintiff, the owner of certain land at Dongree Street, sued for an order calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from off his land. The plaintiff affirmed that in 1889 defendant had built the wall on his land, but had then signed a deed admitting that he had done so by mistake, and offering to remove the same at a future time, being required to do so in January, 1892, had refused to acknowledge the agreement as being binding on him.

The defendant, in reply, said that he was the real owner of the land in question, and that he had been persuaded to sign the agreement by the plaintiff at a time when he was building his house and was in dispute with another person regarding a question of ancient lights.

Evidence having been adduced, his lordship, in deciding the case, held that there had been no misrepresentation by the plaintiff, as it was clear the defendant had made an encroachment. The suit was accordingly decided in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

WHY IS IT?

WHY is it that death should come before the allotted age "three score and ten," and why so many millions of human beings never live to three score and five, and why that not one in every thousand live to three score years ? We kill ourselves. Many interesting particulars are found in tables of physiologists and writers on hygiene. The eminent physiologists, Haller and Buffon, present interesting particulars on the subject of longevity. They treat it in two ways, historical and physical. The historical side of the recitation of all facts known of the naturally ordinary and extreme duration of life and the physical aspect of the problem involves the contemplation of the great natural phases of development of the species, digestion, period of growth, and length of life.

Mankind pays too little attention to the warning voice of nature signs of approaching calamity are unheeded, the disorganisation of the affected organ increases, and after a time becomes insensible, then no pain is felt, and the sufferer is deluded into the belief that he has shaken off the disease, nothing could be more erroneous or dangerous, for the complaint has only passed on one further stage towards the end and nature ceases to send those warning aches and pains as they were unnoticed when sent, the debility and weakness increases however, and nervousness, loss of appetite, and general languor comes on and a cold is caught in the kidneys, lungs or liver, and another life is sacrificed to Bright's disease, consumption, or some other serious and fatal disease. Scoffers can talk as they like at the virtues claimed for Clements Tonic, but even the most prejudiced men know it is genuine and does possess merits no other medicine ever did, as instanced in the following case :—"For the past four years I have been a great sufferer from severe pains in the back and left side, being at times quite unable to do any work or even walk about. I suffered in this way until it became quite unbearable, and in February, 1889, I consulted a physician who treated me for *seventeen months*, and during that time I suffered the severest torture under his treatment and instead of improving continued to get worse, he said at last, "I have done all I can and you will never be better." This drove me to despair, and I went under another doctor's treatment for four months and took about 30 bottles of medicine but with no result. I was giving up all hopes when I read of the wonderful cures effected by Clements Tonic, and on my husband's advice I tried it, and after the use of only three bottles I was quite a different woman. I have taken 15 bottles, and feel as well and strong as ever and can do my work with ease and pleasure whereas it was a great trouble before using Clements Tonic. I can now also walk for miles without fatigue. Before taking this medicine I have often suffered with neuralgia for weeks at a time, and could never get any relief, but since taking Clements Tonic I have never had an attack of it since, as a result of my experience I have much pleasure in recommending it to all afflicted. Mrs. S. E. Baker, Swan Street, Morpeth, N.S.W., Read it :—"I think any wonder interested people should be jealous of Clements' Tonic when its patrons write such spontaneous praise as that ? yet there is not a mail bag comes out our way but what brings us similar letters." F. M. Clements, 212 a'Beckett Street, Melbourne.

THE following story is not only "ben trovato," says the Lahore paper, but also "vero." "A few months ago, a gentleman holding a high Government appointment, at a station not a thousand miles from Lahore, engaged a through second class compartment, with the usual number of five seats, to Bombay, *en route* homel Some short time before starting, the gentleman wrote to the Railway Company, asking that the centre seat of the carriage might be removed, so as to afford him further space to this, the Company (although the proceeding was unusual) kindly agreed, and, as reward for their courtesy, received a second letter to this effect, that as one of the seats had been removed from the carriage, four only would be paid for !"

MR. KIPLING'S wit has now been dragged into politics. Mr. Grainger, of the South Australian Legislative Assembly, is a man that has shown himself to have the courage of his convictions. Thus did he deliver himself at a late meeting : "I congratulate Sir John Downer and the country on his reappearance as Premier of the Colony. (Hear, hear.) I am glad he is here and I hope will be here for no more than six months and positively for the last time. The Treasurer ought to know something about deficiencies. He is the author of the £272,000 deficiency. He's a daisy—(laughter) —he's a darling—(laughter)—he's a frisky little lamb. (Laughter.) He's an india-rubber idiot on a Ministerial spree."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CONFERENCE, which will probably include Sir Edward Buck, as President, Surgeon-General Rice, Mr. Hallen, Superintendents of Horse Breeding Operations, Professor Lingard, and Dr. Cunningham, will shortly meet to consider the question of the future location and works of the Bacteriological Laboratory.

APPROXIMATE traffic returns of the East Indian Railway from the 1st of July to the 17th of December last show a total of Rs. 2,07,81,000 as compared with Rs. 2,13,22,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE winter rains, which have done so much good to the growing crops, have brought with them a great drop in temperature throughout South Behar. The thermometer at Arrah on the 8th-9th instant registered the lowest on record—29 degrees Farh., or three degrees of frost.

IT will be some years before the Bengal-Assam Railway opens out the Cachar Valley and the tracts which lie to the North-East of Shillong. The Engineers, however, have now taken up the land required from Chittagong to Comillah, and for the branch line from Luksam to Chandpur, and the construction of the line on these sections will proceed simultaneously. A fertile district will be tapped to begin with, and the Chandpur branch is expected to attract a large volume of trade, as the terminus will be just below the junction of the main streams of the Ganges and the Megna river. Naraingunj, the great jute centre, lies only some 25 miles up-stream from Chandpur, and it cannot but come within the influence of the new railway. When the southern sections are completed, even before the rails have been laid into Cachar, Chittagong should rapidly advance in importance as an Indian seaport.

THE Government of India have approved of the proposal to import donkey stallions from the Socotra and Somali coasts for mule-breeding in Upper India. The Punjab Government will probably depute Veterinary Captain Nunn for the purpose.

THE new departure in horse breeding seems likely to prove a great success in the N.-W.-Provinces. As most of our readers doubtless know, it is proposed to place Arab and special C.-B. horses and ponies, in certain selected localities, for the use of unbranded mares, there animals at present having nothing better to mate with than the village tatoos. Over 60 applications have been received from District Boards, various local bodies and Court of Wards estates. Of course, it will take some time before this number of suitable horses will be obtained. We hear that Captain Rayment, the Superintendent of the North-West C.V.D., says he is confident that in five years he will have a hundred district stations working in the horse-breeding area alone, exclusive of the more outlying districts, many of which have already applied for stalions.

LATEST advices from Rangoon are to the effect that the lessees of the Maliwan township are in full working swing, and the first gang of imported Perak Chinamen have commenced sluicing operations in the swamp, below the Komaun load, which so excited the admiration of the Scotch prospectors of the first party under the leadership of Mr. Hughes, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, in 1890. Captain Menzel is now in Rangoon, and hopes to conclude negotiations with the Burma Government immediately so that the new year may see him in the full possession of all his rights. Everything has been so far most satisfactory in Maliwan, and it is intended that men shall be gradually introduced into the country by batches of 50 at a time. The first gang is fully established. It is the introduction of men and the facilities with which the two centres of Penang and Rangoon can be reached which will eventually decide the success of this latest venture to develope the tin resources of the Mergui district.

THE minimum temperature in Madras had been extraordinarily low during the last few days. Tuesday's observations showed a minimum of 60° only *i. e.*, 8° below the average.

IN M. J. P. Hewett's translation from the Government of India to the North-West Provinces, the Dufferin Fund will lose its Honorary Secretary, and one whom it will be found difficult to replace. Mr. Hewett took over the post from Mr. Lawrence some four years ago.

THE Secretary of State, is said to be anxious that the Silladar Cavalry should be thoroughly independent of Government aid, and has expressed his unwillingness to sanction any measure which would tend to weaken the responsibility of the Silladar Cavalry so far as the well-being and treatment of their own horse is concerned, or which would throw that responsibility however indirectly upon the State. But he offers no objection to Veterinary Surgeons being called in to advise on the treatment of any special cases. Can there be found among Silladar Cavalry or among the transport cattle.

THAT eternal want of pence which vexes public men (and Municipalities), writes a contemporary, is already realised to Sir Charles Crosthwaite in dealing with the financial demands of the Water Works and Drainage Schemes designed by his light-hearted predecessor. By the way, no less than five thousand objections have already been sent up to the Local Government in connection with one of them—the Beanes project. That same want of pence seems likely to interfere with the creation of the new Madras Harness Factory. In the opinion of many sound military authorities, it is a project that can afford to wait awhile without anything serious happening.

THE Telegraph Department is likely to show good results for the current financial year—a surplus of about three lakhs over the estimate. There will also appear a very large increase in the number of new offices opened. We are probably within measurable distance of that four-anna telegram which only three or four years ago seemed like the dream of an imaginative Director-General.

THE results of Mr. La Touche's inquiry into the commercial possibilities of the oil springs at Moghalkot, in the Shirani Hills, are disappointing. The oil is there undoubtedly, good as to quality, but poor as to quantity, and the conditions are unpromising for the success of any attempt at increasing the outflow artificially. At the two points where the discharge is most copious the outflow under the most favourable circumstances Mr. La Touche thinks would not exceed a total of ten gallons a day. He had a shallow hole in the sand at each of the points cleaned out, and the time occupied in filling a quart bottle with the oil observed. Making a rough calculation from this, he found that one of the holes would yield a gallon of oil in 4½ hours, while it would take 14 hours to collect the same amount at the other. As to the possibility of increasing the discharge by wells or borings, he thinks it might be worth while trying the experiment of sinking a deep boring through the whole of the strata known to be oil bearing, and if the flow was still unsatisfactory, a charge of dynamite or "torpedo" might be exploded at the bottom of the hole so as to shatter the rock in its vicinity. The experiment, however, would be expensive and troublesome, as the boring machinery would have to be powerful enough to drive a six-inch hole 760 feet, and every part of it would have to be brought on camels from the edge of the hills, 25 miles away, the place being quite inaccessible to wheeled vehicles.

THE natives of the upper Kuln Valley account for the unusual scarcity of black bears during the past autumn by saying that great numbers of bears died of cholera, a thing not at all unlikely, as during the terrible outbreak of cholera which decimated Jamaica some forty years ago, the disease was peculiarly fatal both to domestic fowls and to dogs.

A HIGHLY diverting scene was witnessed on Wednesday afternoon in the garden attached to Government House, Calcutta. Through the courtesy of His Excellency the Viceroy the men of H. M. S. Boadicea were permitted to drag the tank in the garden for fish. A number of nets were prepared, and the Blue Jackets had a lively half-hour in the tank, which has been kept a close preserve. A score, or more, of fine fish were netted, and carried on board the warship, to make a welcome addition to the menu of the messes.

THE telegraph line to Gilgit is still interrupted. It is not known whether the orders of the Government of India, directing Dr. Robertson and Captain Younghusband to proceed at once to Chitral, reached the British Agent before the wire was broken.

SHER AFZUL, who fled from Chitral, after holding the Mehtarship for a few days, has proceeded from the Afghan camp at Asmar to Kabul, there to interview the Amir, whose servant he proclaimed himself during his short lease of rule.

OTHER news from that quarter of the world is that Umra Khan of Jandoul is engaged in the subjugation of the Kohistan of Dir. There seems no prospect of a renewal of hostilities between the Bajouris and the Amir's troops.

WE are, it seems, to have a Burma-Australian as well as an Anglo-Russian and Anglo-American fisheries dispute. The exclusive right of fishing for pearls in the Mergui Archipelago was recently sold by auction by the local Government. Some Queensland prospectors have also commenced operations, but the local Government have prohibited them, claiming an exclusive right

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re.1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most [illegible] Gold Keeper Bands. Plain and Fancy [illegible] Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy [illegible] Basket or Pleated patterns at prices un- [illegible] Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34, [illegible] by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34, [illegible] Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sap- [illegible] Rs. 32 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, [illegible] Row and Poona.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY JUST RECEIVED.—Butter Scotch, per large packet, As. 6. [illegible] Packet As. 2. Turkish Delight, Box As. 6.— [illegible] Street, Bombay. Price List free [illegible] Co.

MADAME WALDT, SURGEON DEN- [illegible] Rooms, has for sale a real Arab HORSE, Black, [illegible] years old, and many fine Gold Persian Carpets, newly arrived [illegible] and many other curiosities, antiques.—No. 58, Hornby [illegible] second floor.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED [illegible] comfortable CARTON and TONGA DAWKS [illegible] POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAT- [illegible] POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable [illegible] by the PEROSHAW, Diplomad Dawk [illegible] BURGOYNE, Governor of Bombay and Staff. [illegible] to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh [illegible] consignment at our Celebrated Breakfast and House- [illegible] Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.— [illegible] SON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, [illegible].

SPECIAL ADVERTISING LINES available [illegible] for this month. Re. 5 Cotton Ponjee Dross [illegible] Re. 3-8 Natural Wool Flannel Sleeping [illegible] Re. 2-12 Natural Wool Flannel Shirts for Rs. [illegible] Re. 1-8 Cotton Hosiery for Re. 1-12. Re. 1-4 dozen Ladies [illegible] Handkerchiefs for Re. 1-8. Re. 1-8 Antimacassars [illegible] Re. 1-8 Ladies' Fast Dye Black Cotton Stockings for [illegible] Re. 1-8 Silk Sashes for Re. 1-12.—LAIDLAW & [illegible] WATERAWAY.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish LANDAULET, [illegible] by Kesterton, London. Rs. 1,500. Spare rubber-tyred [illegible] Wheels, Re 300. Apply [illegible] P.M.M." 69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—8 months' old, quick runner, [illegible] Young, Strong GREYHOUND. Apply to "GREY- [illegible] HOUND," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A BUNGALOW, with large [illegible] compound on a very pleasant site at Poona, worth [illegible] Rs. 10,000. Apply "P.M.M." 69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

THE downward movement in Cotton in the governing markets for that staple, reported by wire, was followed in the earlier part of the week by a further decline in prices here in a dull market, except on one day when a good deal was done in arrival contracts by the Mills, and a portion of the previous fall was recovered; while a check was given to the improvement in Imports which had taken place in view of their strong position on the other side. In Wheat and Seeds there has been no change to speak of, the demand from shippers, especially for the former, having been but languid, and both markets generally quiet in tone. Exchange has been steady on the whole at some advance in rates, this evening's closing quotations showing an advance of 3-32d. in Bank and Private Paper on those given in our last report. Government Paper has fluctuated, the present price of Fours for cash being now 3-16 per cent. higher than on last Friday evening. Freights are steady, though with not much demand, at an advance of about 1s. per ton for this month's shipment; but forwaad quotations are unchanged.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding the further advance in the Presidency Bank's rates last week, the Cash Balance continued to diminish in presence of an improved demand for Money for the purposes of trade, the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday having disclosed a falling off, of 45½ lakhs since the date of the previous Return, at 164¼ lakhs. The principal movement shown by the figures of the Return had been in Private Deposits, which had diminished by 41¾ lakhs; but in Bills Discounted there had again been a material increase, say, of some 10 lakhs; and though the amount in Loans was again rather less, the net increase in trade requirements had been about 50¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 22¾ lakhs in the week preceding. The only other noticeable item in the Return was an important increase in Government Deposits at the head office, whereby the Balance had been helped. No further change in rates was made at the board meeting yesterday, and the minimum remains at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened steady on last mail-day, at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and a fair amount of Bills coming out at the latter rate, the quotation rose to 1s. 2¾d. Bank Paper followed suit, 1s. 2 23-32d. having been done to a fair amount, both for ready and to the end of March, and the market at the close might be called firm. On Monday there was a firm feeling, but the market was very quiet throughout the day both for Merchants and Bank Paper. Rates were first quoted at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand without finding buyers; then 1s. 2 11-16d. was done in Telegraphic, both ready and forward, also a little Bank Demand at 1s. 2¾d. and 1s. 2 25-32d. for cash, in one direction; while at the quotations of 1s. 2¾d. for Credits, nothing transpired. On Tuesday, the market opened steady at 1s. 2 11-16d. and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and a moderate amount was taken thereat; but, later in the day, 1-32d. lower was quoted, without, however, any more business being reported. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2¾d. was the opening rate, and they remain at this for some time; but we heard of 1s. 2 27-32d. having been done for January-February-March, 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand was quoted on Wednesday morning in a steady market and remained thereat throughout the day with only a moderate business passing. The opening rate for Credits was 1s. 2 27-32 to ¾d.; but before long 1s. 2¾d. became the best obtainable, a moderate amount of Bills having been placed thereat. Yesterday the market opened again with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 23-32d. and 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but there was hardly any business passing either way except some Telegraphic, for March transfer, which was reported at 1s. 2¾d.; the market closing quiet but steady. To-day, a steady feeling prevailed again at opening, with 1s. 2 23-32d. quoted for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand for Bank remittance, at which there was no enquiry, and later on 1-32d. higher was freely quoted, and then 1s. 2 25-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for Demand for February, and at the close 1s. 2 13-16d. for Demand was obtainable in one direction. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 29-32d. was the quoted rate, however, nothing further was reported; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank	d/d	.....1s. 2 25-32d. to 13-16d.
Do.	T/T	.....1s. 2¾d.
Do.	3 m/s	.....1s. 2 27-32d.
Do.	4 do.	.....1s. 2¾d.
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 2 15-16d.
Credits	3 do.	.....1s. 2 15-16d.
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 3 1-16d.
Documents	3 do.	.....1s. 2 31-32d.
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 3 31-32d.
Francs	3 do.	157
Do.	6 do.	.....158¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further upward movement in this market last Saturday carried rates for Fours to 104 for cash; 103 15-16 for the 2nd February account; and 104 for March; these, however, were not quite maintained to the close, the market leaving off at 103 15-16 for Money, and 104 16 per cent. lower also for Account. 101, nominal, was quoted for 4½ per Cents. On Monday the market was unsettled in tone, and rates fluctuated, closing in the evening at 103 13-16 for Fours for cash; 103¾ for the 2nd February; and at 103 11-16 for the March account, with buyers at the rate in all positions. The feeling was steady on the whole on Tuesday. The cash price for Fours advanced at one time to 104¼, while the account rates remained at 103 13-16 for the next settlement, and 103¾ for March; but before the close the rise for Money was lost, and closing quotations were 103 13-16, to 103¾, and 103 11-16 in the three positions, respectively; with 101, nominal, quoted for 4½ per Cents. On the following day the feeling was steady, at about Tuesday's rates for Fours for Money and the near account, but at an advance of ¼ per cent. for March, the closing quotations having been 103¾ for cash and next month's settlement, and 103 13-16 for the March account. The market was active yesterday, sales having been made by some Exchange Banks, and purchases by a sister-presidency Bank. The cash and next settlement rate for Fours advanced to 104, while for the end of next month, 103 15-16 was attained; but 1-16 per cent. of the rise was lost before closing, the price for Money leaving off at 103 15-16. To-day the market has been firm, and closing quotations are 104 for cash, 103 15-16 for the early February account; and 103⅝ for the end of that month, with buyers at the last. 101, nominal, is the quotation for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is quoted at 115½. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. higher, at 103½.

SHARES have been a quiet market throughout the week, and we have not many changes in our quotations to report; but both in Cotton Mill and Press shares the movement has been in most cases in buyers' favour. Compared with the rates ruling a week ago, we note a decline of Rs. 32½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 35 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 25 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Colaba Land and Mill, and Framji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Central India, Oriental, and Presidency. On the other hand, Coorla and Hindustan have advanced Rs. 15 each; Alliance, Rs. 10; and Mazagon, Rs. 7½. In Press Scrip, Volkart's have declined Rs. 40; New Berar, Rs. 10; Munmar, Rs. 7½; and New Indian, Rs. 1½; while Mercantile have advanced Rs. 2½ per share. Delhi and Northern Flour Mills are Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the drop in Cotton in the earlier part of the week, up-country buyers have operated very sparingly, and thus only a small wholesale business in staple *Grey Goods* has been done. There has, however, been a moderate retail demand, at fully current rates; and stocks being low, prices are steady. In *Bleached Goods*, Mulls, *Nainsook*, and *Jaconets* of medium and low makes have commanded a ready sale, in *Dyed*, *Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods* there is no change, and only a small business has been done in these lines. The total Clearances of *Imported* Goods during the week are estimated at 3,700 packages. There is no change in the position of *Locally made* goods. *Chadars* command a ready sale at full rates. About 1,800 bales of *Local* Goods have been taken during the week.

YARNS.—A small business has been done in *Imported* Twist on the basis of previous rates and in a steady market. The sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China have amounted to 10,000 bales with Exchange at Hongkong on Bombay standing at Rs. 221½. Spinners here are ready enough to sell at current rates; but the offers from China buyers are very low, and, therefore, no business of any importance has been done, the week's sales aggregating only 1,000 bales. Some speculators, who hold about 20,000 bales are selling at ¼ anna below market rates. The market closed steady this evening at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As. 5	to 5½	per lb.
" ...	... "	8s "	" 5¾	" 6¼	"
" ...	... "	10s "	" 6¼	" 6	"
" ...	... "	12s "	" 5½	" 6	"
" ...	... "	16s "	" 6¾	" 6¾	"
" ...	... "	20s "	" 6¾	" 7	"
" ...	... "	24s "	" 7¼	" 7½	"
" ...	... "	30s "	" 7¼	" 8	"
" ...	... "	40s "	" 8¼	" 9	"

We annex our yearly Statement of Exports of Bombay-spun Yarn to China and Japan, from which it will be seen that the missions have continued to increase during the past year, the total being larger than in any previous year, while in the case of shipments to Japan alone, in which there had been a marked falling off since 1889, last year's figures are nearly double those of the preceding year.

Exports of country-made yarns from Bombay to China and Japan from the year 1877 to 1892:—

Period.	To China (Bales of 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales of 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan. to			
31st Dec. .....1877...	28,516	142	28,658
Do. 1878...	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. 1879...	45,630	4,842	50,372
Do. 1880...	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. 1881...	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. 1882...	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. 1883...	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. 1884...	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. 1885...	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. 1886...	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. 1887...	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. 1888...	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. 1889...	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do. 1890...	325,090	37,722	362,782
Do. 1891...	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do. 1892...	385,771	21,445	407,216

METALS.—A decline of four annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* in a quiet market; but *Yellow Metal* is unchanged in value and steady, but in small demand. *Iron* is quoted at last week's rates for all descriptions, and is quiet in tone, with little doing.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Following the course of the New York and Liverpool markets, this staple has been dull, with next to nothing doing for export, and little for local spinners' account during the past week, except on one day, when a large business was reported, chiefly in forward contracts by the Mills. Prices further receded for several days; but latterly they have moved the other way, an advance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy having been established yesterday, with a steady feeling in the market, but with business upon a small scale. The purchases for export sum up about 2,500 bales of ready new Oomra descriptions and Bengals; while the transactions for account of the Mills aggregate some 17,500 bales, of which three-fourths are contracts for new Oomra kinds for January-February delivery, the balance consisting of purchases of ready new Oomras, and old Ginned Compta. This evening the market closed steady, with prices on about the same level as they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 37,500 bales, compared with 30,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 27,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total increase in arrivals of new Cotton this season as against last is now 134,500 bales.

At Beawar, in the Bengal circle, and Veerumgaum in the Dhollera circle, the weather was cloudy when the usual telegrams were despatched on Monday morning; but no further rain had fallen, and in the other portions of the Cotton area the weather was bright and seasonable. The bolls on the plants were rapidly ripening at Broach, and in some of the Dhollera districts, where also the mornings had become cold and dewy to the advantage of the crop.

A few cents of rain have fallen at Agra, Cawnpore, and Nagpore since the beginning of the week; but yesterday's telegrams stated that the weather in those districts had become bright again, as it had continued over the rest of the Cotton area. The crop conditions were favourable in all the circles, the only additional item of news being that the picking of the first sowing had partially begun in the Bhownuggur district of the Dhollera circle.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C. & F. —Per Lb.
Broach Fine (March)	Rs.	274—5 1-32d.
Do. Good "	"	265—4 15-16d.
Bengal Fine (Jan.)	"	242—4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	218—3 32d.
Do. Good "	"	210—4d.
Dhollera Fine (May)	"	232—4 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	210—4¼d.
Do. Good "	"	225—4 7-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good, (Jan.)	"	255—4¼d.
Oomra, " (Feb.-March)	"	253—4¼d.
Belatee, Fine (Jan.)	"	253—4¼d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	241—4 9-16d.
S. G. Dharwar Good (May)	"	241—4 9-16d.
Western " "	"	238—4 15-32d.

The arrivals of new Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	93,500	55,500
Berar	67,000	38,000
Central India	11,500	2,800
Bengals	73,000	22,700
Hingunghat	6,000	400
Persian and Sind	3,500	2,600
	256,500	122,000

The movements of Cotton to-date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	41,383	28,936	57,448
From 1st to 19th Jan.	105,848	72,976	137,254
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	9,381	7,025	11,057
From 1st to 19th Jan.	38,703	19,035	26,303
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,408	3,796	873
From 1st to 19th Jan.	11,783	5,417	3,716

WHEAT has been quiet throughout the week with a small, or at most a moderate export business passing; but quotations have remained unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers on most days in a generally steady market; but prices have not moved except in the case of *Linseed* which has become a little dearer. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-6 to	Rs. 8-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	" 7-7-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-0-0 to	Rs. 7-2-0 "
Do. do. Red	" 6-3-0 "	6-11-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 43-8-0 "	44-0-0 per candy
Do. Mixed	" 38-0-0 "	41-0-0 "

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN AFFAIR.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

M. Waddington yesterday presented a Note to Lord Rosebery regarding Egypt in the sense of the statement by M. Develle in the Chamber of Deputies. Its was afterwards semi-officially announced in Paris that explanations had been exchanged which had resulted in France accepting the nomination of Riaz Pasha as a compromise.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The Currency Committee have completed their examination of witnesses.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

Condition of the Lancashire operatives is the worst since the American Civil War, nevertheless there is prospect of a settlement.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

The Irish India steamer Chyebassa came into collision on Tuesday night, in the Channel, with a steamer, and damaged some of her plates. She remains at Spithead.

RIOTING AT BRISTOL.

The Irish Bench Board of Navigation have committed Tobin to take his trial for a speech he made to the Bristol dockers to riot.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

M. Cornelius Herz has been arrested at Brighton on an extradition warrant at the suit of the French Government on a charge of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal scandals, but is too ill to be moved.

BANKING SCANDALS IN ROME.

ROME, JAN. 19.

A grave banking scandal has been disclosed here, a deficiency of one hundred thousand pounds having been discovered in the Rome branch of the Bank of Tuscany. The cashier has been arrested, but the latter has absconded.

The director and manager of the "Banca Romana" have been arrested.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The death is announced of Lord Elphinstone.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 20.

The s. s. Himalaya, with the outward English mails of the 13th inst., left here, at 7 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, JAN. 20.

The Valetta, with the homeward mails of the 14th inst., arrived here yesterday, at 6-30 p.m.

MINING OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

A lease for two and a half lakhs have been sanctioned for the continuance of grass-farming operations in the Bengal Eastern Commissariat Circle.

THE GERMAN CONSUL AT CALCUTTA.

Baron von Heyking, German Consul, Calcutta, goes home in March on eight months' furlough, and is unlikely that he will return to India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—Mr. W. T. Martin has been permitted to resign from the Civil Service.

Captain J. P. W. Spankie, Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet, officiates as Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Allahabad.

Mr. Mac Gill, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Allahabad, Assigned Districts, has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, P. W. Department.

Captains Shelly and Walton, Royal Engineers, have been granted leave to proceed to England to pass through the course at Chatham.

Foreign Department.—Colonel E. S. Reynolds has been appointed Resident at Ajmere, but will continue to officiate as Resident of Gwalior.

Mr. D. McCracken, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent, Thuggi and Dacoity Department.

Public Works Department.—Mr. J. W. Wright, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, P. W. Department, has been permitted to retire.

Mr. J. C. H. Glass, C. I. E., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has been permanently promoted to be Chief Engineer.

Mr. J. Wallace, Executive Engineer, Burma, has been granted six months' extension of leave on furlough.

Captain Cowie, R. E., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, East Bengal State Railway.

Finance Department.—The services of Sergeon-Major F. F. Maccartie, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Military Department.—The following appointments have been gazetted :—

Major E. D. Barclay, to be Assistant Commissary-General ; Captain H. C. E. Cave, to be Assistant Commissary-General ; Major C. H. Westmoreland, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent ; Lieutenant J. D. S. Lockhart, to be A.-D.-C. to Sir W. S. A.Lockhart, K.C.B.

The following Officers have been granted leave on furlough :—Major U. M. Hawes, Assistant Commissary General ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Nicholson, Patna ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Ellis, 14th Bengal Infantry, for one year ; and Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Sawyer, 45th Bengal Infantry for eight months.

The following Officers have been granted extension of leave :—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Cole, K.C.B., for one year ; and Colonel N. F. Parker, Assistant Commissary-General, till the 30th July.

The following Officers have been gazetted :—To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., and A. J. Forsyth Reid ; to be Major—Captain Hastings Read ; and to be Colonel—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, C.B.

The following Officers have been granted Colonel's allowance :—Colonels S. J. Browne, C. B., and William Jacob.

The following Officers have been permitted to retire from the services :—Colonels Devie and H. Robertson, 9th Bengal Lancers ; and Major J. Houghton Eyre, S.C.

Mr. F. B. Walker, Chief Engineer, State Railways, Madras, has been confirmed in his appointment.

Surgeon-Colonel Scott has been brought on the administrative staff of the army, vice Surgeon-Colonel Allan, deceased.

The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants Davis, Royal Sussex ; and Stevens, Manchester Regiment.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

In the match between Lord Hawke's Team and the Behar Wanderers to-day Lord Hawke's first innings closed for 90 runs only. Hornsby made 22, Jackson 18, and Wright 12 runs. Gibson took four wickets for 22 runs and Pilcher five for 31 runs. The Behar Wanderers' second innings closed for 116 runs, in which Gibson made 55, Markham 13, not out. Foljambe took five wickets for 27 runs. In the second innings Lord Hawke's Team lost one wicket for 38 runs.

COURT-MARTIAL AT BENARES.

A court-martial assembled at Benares yesterday to try Sapoy Dhun Singh, 5th Bengal Infantry, who murdered his comrade last month while asleep. The proceedings were concluded, but the finding of the Court has not yet been made public.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 18th Bombay Pioneers and two companies of Sappers and Miners, posted on the Nichnguard-Manipur Road, will return to India early in March.

RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

Rain fell in Calcutta and the district yesterday and last night.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HYDERABAD, JAN. 20.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day at the Residency Court. The following further evidence was recorded :—

Mir Mustaf Ali, cousin of Sir Salar Jung the Second, called, swore that he, at the request of Sir Salar, invited Mrs. Mehdi Hassan to Sir Salar's palace in 1885. The lady refused to be present at big dinners as it would not look well, but did not mind going to small private parties. Sir Salar told witness that he had been on improper terms with Mrs. Mehdi Hasan. Witness saw the lady on one occasion at Sir Salar's palace at a party. She remained after the other guests had left. Witness went early next morning to the palace as he was the A.-D.-C., and found Mrs. Mehdi Hasan still there. Mehdi Hasan sent for witness last September, and asked him to give evidence in his favour, and in return promised to get witness certain moneys from the Government. The Burra Aga Sahib had told witness that he was on immoral terms of intimacy with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan.

RAILWAY CHANGES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 20.

Mr. J. R. Bell, Engineer, Mari-Attock Railway, work on which has been partially suspended, will probably be posted to the charge of the East Coast Railway.

Mr. Finney, Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, proceeds home on eight months' furlough in April ; Mr. Brereton, Deputy Manager, North-Western Line now on leave in England, will officiate.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT'S LEAVE.

There is no truth in the report circulated in the native papers in Calcutta that Sir Charles Elliott is going on leave. Lady Elliott leaves Calcutta for England, on March 9, returning in October.

THE JELLALABAD CONFERENCE.

Report from Kandahar states that the Amir has recently announced in a Durbar his intention of leaving Kabul for Jellalabad almost immediately. Kabul news-letters, however, make no mention of such an announcement, so the Kandahar rumour is obviously ill-founded.

TEN-INCH GUNS FOR RANGOON.

A strong protest is being made in Rangoon against the diversion of order made by the Government of India of two ten-inch guns specially ordered and manufactured for the Rangoon defences—one of which has already arrived from England.

Yesterday the Port Commissioners decided to telegraph to Mr. Fryer, inquiring if the diversion was true, and if so, the aim to do his best to prevent it ; the Chamber of Commerce supporting the Commissioner's action.

Mr. Fryer, who has postponed his visit to the Ruby Mines, leaves for Mandalay on the 26th instant, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JAN. 20.

Lieutenant Marker, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, will be attached to the Military Accounts Department, Poona, from the 1st proximo.

Lieutenant Porter, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, is added to the list of Officers detailed to attend at the course of garrison instruction at Poona, commencing on the 23rd idem.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—Urdu, High Proficiency Test—Capt. Chapman, Superintendent Army Schools. Persian, High Proficiency Test.—Sergeant Digby, Military Works Department. Hindustani, Higher Standard—Lieut. Winslo, Royal Engineers ; Lieutenant King, East Lancashire Regiment (attached 3rd B L I) ; Lieutenant Geoghegan, 24th (Beluchistan) Regiment Bo. I. ; 2nd-Lieutenant Geville, Suffolk Regiment (attached 1st Bo. Lancers) ; and Lieutenant Ross, Somersetshire Light Infantry (attached 9th Bo. I.).

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief :—South Wales Borderers (2nd Battalion) - Captain Birch, to remain in England from 5th January to 19th March, 1893, on medical certificate, in extension of leave granted him. Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, M.D., to remain in England from 29th January to 28th April, 1893, on medical certificate, in extension of leave.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—7th Hussars—Captain the Honourable Lascelles, to proceed to England, on private affairs, pending his retirement. South Wales Borderers (2nd Battalion) —Lieutenant Beresford, to proceed to England for nine months, on private affairs. North Lancashire Regiment (1st battalion) —Lieutenant Lowndes to proceed to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Richard Hall arrived here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Consols	95⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	38

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion £25,400,000 ; increase, £703,000 ; public deposits £5,100,000, increase, £300,000 ; other deposits, £22,100,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; other securities, £25,600,000 ; increase, £300,000 ; notes and gold, £16,400,000 ; increase, £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Ismalia, Marseilles, and Gibraltar, with the English Mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Mengeus	Mr Hawley
Mr H Smith	Mr W J Kerr
Mr Weir	Mr Ed Seton
Mrs Thayer	Mr G W Warner
Mr J Kellehar	Mr C D Brown
Mr Quarry	Mr H Wood
Mrs Gaselee	

FOR BRINDISI.

Col R A Sargeaunt	Mr Broomfield
Mr W Digby, CIE	Mr W W Hood
Mr O Schmidt	Capt Larymore
Mr H M Ross	Mrs Willcombe
Mr Lovers	Mr P A Scott

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lt Nelson	Mr and Mrs Collins
Mr and Mrs H F Silcock	Mr F Thurston
Mr G C Morgan	Mr S L Thurnball

FOR ISMALIA.

Dr F E Hyde	Miss Reynolds
Mr F E Hyde, jnr	Mr and Mrs Smith
Mr F P D Hyde	Mr Prince
Dr H J Cummings	Mr H E Ware
Mr C H Cummings	Mr W Ware
Major J V Hutchinson	General and Mrs Barnes
Mr T L Carston	Mr and Mrs Rees
Mr and Miss Cooley	

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr H Robinson.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Pekin, Captain J. Street, on 28th January, 1893 :—

FOR LONDON—Two Misses Jackson, Mr L Tillotson, Mr and Mrs W J Phillips, Miss Viney and Maid, Mr and Mrs C A Burditt, Mr and Mrs F O North, Mr F H Slack, Sister Phillipa, and Mr S A Dunkley.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R C Mowbray, Lt-Col A C Smith, Mr A G Morgan, Mr Wagelein, and Mr Saunders.

FOR ADEN—Mr Pritchard.

FOR ISMALIA—Mr J Rankin, MP, Mrs Cuthbert, Mr and Mrs Mumford, Mr and Mrs H Bangrand, Miss Bangrand, Mr, Mrs and Miss Fanchur, Mr F N Hooper, Miss Brown, Mr Lamb, Bishop Mallalieu, Mrs Mallalieu, Mr and Mr Norris, Mrs Garvy, and Dr Birch.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 20.

Friday's observations show a barometric rise in all stations except Negapatam and Colombo. The pressure is still below the normal average in a large part of the country, but the general distribution is again assuming a normal condition, the pressure being highest in the North-West and lowest in Ceylon. Winds vary a good deal ; and numerous calms are reported. The temperature has risen in Madras and considerable parts of north-eastern and north-western India and fallen elsewhere. The mean ranges from 82 degrees in Cochin to 50 in Rawalpindi and slightly exceeds the normal in Bengal and Madras, and is below in all other provinces. An abnormal deficiency ranging from 0·7 degrees in Burma to 0·5 in Central India. The highest maxima is ninety-two degrees in Salem, Coimbatore, and at Gnatong. The minimum fell to Zero at Simla. Light showers have fallen in Assam, south-west Bengal, Central Provinces, and Colombo.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Lisbon, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenoriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Turkish route right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 19.

10 p.m	67·3

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20.

6 a.m.	63·3
10 a.m.	71·5
2 p.m.	76·4
4 p.m.	75·3

A CURIOUS incident has occurred at Errol. A telephone wire had been broken or fused by lightning, and on an employe seeking to repair the break, he found, it is stated, on one of the white insulators, a picture of the roof of a neighbouring house. The picture had probably been flashed on the porcelain by the lightning.

THE cost of a billiard-ball is curiously estimated by a Cairo author as follows :—In the judgment of honest African travellers, the tusks of dazzling whiteness are answerable for the following : 160 deaths that must be counted as murder or manslaughter ; 30 deaths, incurred during the journey from the interior to the coast ; ten "deaths by law," and ten accidents during the elephant hunt. "Add to this 15 thefts, any amount of cheating, drunkenness and acts of brutality and cruelty." A meditimised faultless tusk yields two, or occasionally three, billiard balls ; and every ball means, it is stated, at least one murder or one great crime.

VANITY FAIR.

[FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, DEC. 30.

THE last days of 1892 find us as usual looking backward. But it is an unwholesome occupation, this exhuming of the dead events of the past, and should not be encouraged. The year is gone with all its hopes and dreams, disappointments and realisations ; but there are many as bright and promising to follow. And though in taking stock we may find a few more grey hairs, or an extra wrinkle or two to record the march of time, these are small matters if the heart keeps young. Victor Hugo says : *La vie est ici met qui n'agrée que par la sauce* ; and a cynical contempt for trifling worries is the true *sauce piquante* to make life worth living. In a more plaintive key an American writer puts the same meaning into words. "It is those," he says, "whose bleeding feet wander with plaint and cry, seeking the sun, that shall see it. Such as fold their hands and accept darkness satisfied, will not reach the height."

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The retrospect of the year 1892 from the Woman's Progressive Society point of view has been eminently satisfactory. Mrs. Warner Snoad, the president, recapitulates with triumph the progress of the cause all over the world. In New Zealand, the greatest advance has been made, though wanting woman's suffrage has not been passed by the Legislative Council. At home, there has been also a very great improvement in the standing of women. The University of St. Andrews has opened its doors to women ; and its governing body has not only determined henceforward to admit women to any class or classes they may select, with a view to graduation in arts, science, theology, or medicine, but has also taken what Mrs. Warner Snoad considers the specially gracious step of offering to its women students a share in its pecuniary benefits. In the year 1893 a sum of upwards of £30,000 will become available for bursaries or scholarships at the University, one-half of which is reserved for women students exclusively. St. Andrews, moreover, emphasizes its attitude towards the medical education of women by the further statement that "those who intend to enter the medical profession will have a prior claim to these bursaries, although they are tenable while Arts and Science classes are being attended." St. Andrews is only one of the glorious victories which the progressive sisterhood has won over the heads of the narrow-minded male element. The Royal Geographical Society after much deliberation unanimously decided to admit women as Fellows on the same terms as men. Hitherto the services of women travellers and women explorers have been accepted without recognition. It seems never to have occurred to the minds of men that it is mind and not matter—brains not broad cloth—that makes a geographer. Another important event which Mrs. Warner Snoad notices was the extraordinary general meeting of the British Medical Association called for the purpose of considering the motion of Dr. J. H. Galton, that Article A of the Articles of the Association be altered by expunging the words—"No female shall be eligible for election as a member of the Association"—a clause which had only been added in 1878 by the vote of a large majority of members who wished to disable women from membership. No more remarkable evidence of change of mind could be found than this. After a lapse of fourteen years, the objection to admit women to membership has evidently passed away, though it ought rather to be stronger when one hundred and forty instead of the eight original women applicants enter into competition with men for the honour.

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Mrs. Warner Snoad gives another striking illustration of the growth of opinion on the woman question in the important position assigned them at the Church Congress, at Folkestone. In this there is almost more significance than in the recognition of their value in the medical profession. It is not so long since women exclusively were engaged in the healing art. But in the church except a few minor offices or unimportant work, probably too tiresome or too trivial for the male mind to engage itself on, there was no place for woman. St. Paul, Tertullian, etc., decided against female rights in church. Our 19th Century Church Congress has had the audacity to re-establish them. Of equal note though in a different class and groove is the decision of the Foresters' Club and Friendly Society to admit women on the same terms as men. This decision, Mrs. Snoad says, though apparently of trifling importance compared with St. Andrews and the Geographical Society, is in its way quite as striking a proof of the tendency of the times. For the Foresters represent the opinions of an enormous mass of working men, and to allow women to enter their hitherto jealously guarded clubs is a distinct advance. The very fact that these reforms are at the extremes of the social scale is to Mrs. Snoad's mind especially encouraging. But in this we cannot quite agree with her.

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If we may believe a report of what M. Zola defines as "our eager and reckless press" Madame Sarah Bernhardt is soon to appear in a new *role* as champion of the political equality of women. She is said to have promised herself as a candidate for the chamber of deputies next year ; but there is no certainty that her rights will be recognised as readily to a seat in the senate as to the place of honour in the dramatic temple. Even a fauteuil in the Academie might be accorded less grudgingly by her admiring fellow countrymen. We can hardly think Madame Bernhardt is serious in wishing to enter into the very unpleasant atmosphere of French politics. Hitherto French women have directed affairs from outside, and have perhaps shown themselves as strong a force. At least until the air is somewhat cleared it would seem a work of supereogation for women to enter into the chamber of deputies, and undertake to clear up the mess that men have made there. But *chacun a son gout*, Madame Bernhardt has played many parts, and no doubt she could carry out the *role* of political pacificator as admirably as any one.

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The desirability of having women factory inspectors where women and children are employed is so obvious, that it would seem almost absurd to have to force it on the notice of a liberal government. The Countesses Aberdeen and Carlisle with Miss Conns and other women interested in the labour question intend early in January, to present a petition on the subject to Mr. Asquith when the reform will no doubt be introduced. For the first time lately a female relieving officer has been appointed to a district in the East-end of London, where the immense number of the poor working women make the change all the more desirable.

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In Vienna women are not solely engaged in the more serious affairs of life. On Boxing Day a long distance walking match was organized for women and thirty-eight pedestriennes entered their names. However the very severe weather reduced the actual starters to twenty-four. The distance, ten *kilometres* was covered in one hour, forty minutes, three seconds by a young married woman. A cookery autograph book is, we are told, the latest institution. The idea is that every friend should write a practical recipe for a dainty dish above his signature. The plan is not a bad one for compilers of cookery books ; but we trust that before the public is asked to buy the recipes there should be a series of test meals to which autograph hunters might have the honour of "invitation." The old proverb says : *Fiat experimentum in corpore vile.*

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Several old-world dances are to be performed by special command of the Emperor of Germany, on the occasion of the wedding of his youngest sister, Princess Margaret of Prussia, which will take place at Berlin. The torchlight dance, which takes an almost historic place in the weddings of the Hohenzollerns, will be performed by dancers specially trained ; there is some talk of the graceful minuet, danced in costume, and the officers of the First Dragoons, the bridegroom's regiment, are practising a quadrille on horseback for the great occasion.

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Parisian ladies are growing terribly greedy, so say their critics, thanks to the pernicious introduction of the British five o'clock tea. Formerly afternoon calls were made for social purposes alone. Now, directly guests appear, the hostess brings forward a regular course of dainties, sandwiches, appetising cakes, and tarts of every kind, besides liquenrs to wash down the tea. Not only do the ladies spoil their digestions, but they enjoy themselves at heavy expense to hostesses, besides ruining many of the smaller confectioners' shops, where formerly they would go in to buy a cake when out walking or driving.

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The following dialogue between two persons apparently of fair education may or may not be representative. It was overheard in an omnibus, but was evoked in the first instance by the shouts of the sellers of illicit copies of "Crossing the Bar" set to music, and sold by the hundred in the streets :—A. "Oh, it's Tennyson's last poem. I think he was very much over-rated." B. "I can't go quite so far as that." A. "Have you ever read his 'In Memoriam ?'" B. "Is that another of these sentimental ditties ?" A. "No, it's about the Duke of Wellington, whom he compares to King Arthur." B. obviously feels rather ashamed that he should have been ignorant of so well-known a fact.

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"Bubbles" remains a favourite style of evening dress for small boys, apart from fancy dress, and Little Lord Fauntleroy is another staple style in many homes. Black or coloured velveteen suits with coloured silk shirts are largely worn by small boys, while other velveteen suits are made with revers turned back and lined with silk, and showing a more or less elaborate waistcoat. Some of these are embroidered with anchors, horse-shoes, golfing implements, oars, or bats, according to the taste of the youthful wearer. Pages' suits are in favour for parties. In white, pale blue, yellow, or pink they are very becoming and pretty, especially if care be taken that all the details, such as gloves, stockings, shoes, and lace jabot shall be strictly harmonious with the dress itself. A charming suit is in yellow velvet, with shirt of yellow silk, the velvet coat being lined with white silk, and a white lace jabot arranged in front. The stocking are yellow silk, and the shoes bronze with gilt beaklos.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, DEC. 30.

I HAVE been reading a beautiful book by Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie on her recollections of Tennyson, Ru-kin, and Browning. It is a wreath of flowers—not a thing that one buys in Covent Garden—but a wreath collected and woven by loving and sorrowful hands. The book, as such books ought to do, makes one understand the real greatness of these three great men much more clearly. There is no publication of little weaknesses ; no revelation of things to be accepted, ignored, put up with ; there is no carping or depreciation ; we are not told of one that he had a bad digestion, or that another was impatient of contradicition, or that another could not abide the smell of roast mutton ; each man stands on a pedestal ; each man is a prophet ; it is only his greatness that is illustrated ; and yet not a sycophantic book, nor a book of silly flattery. Such a work comes most fitly from a woman, because, if a man seems great to his fellow men, he seems infinitely greater to a woman. It is difficult for us to separate the prophet from his human weaknesses ; it is easy for a woman ; she wraps up things and hides them much more readily than a man. Her dress gives her the practice. Anyhow, I thought that my veneration for these three names could not be increased. But it is increased.

We have too little from Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie. This book reminds one how admirably she can write. The volume is full of good and suggestive things—her own—as well as of good things remembered and quoted. Now listen to this. She says that the only fault to be found with the age in respect of literary appreciation is that there are too many mouths using the same words over and over again until the "expressions seem to lose their senses, and fly about almost giddily and at haphazard." Now that is just exactly what happens with everything. Go round a picture gallery and listen—you will presently get giddy merely with hearing the same adjectives used over and over again by everybody. The other day I stood in a show of pictures before one or two, and listened while the critics came and went. They were the young critics who know everything—except, of course, how to draw and paint. "What colour !" cried one—it was an exhibition of black and white. "What an atmosphere !" He passed on. Then came another. "What colour !" he cried. "Wonderful atmosphere !" and he passed on. And then another—and another—and all the same. Then came a man who knew drawing. "Humph !" he growled ; "our man. So-and-so would suggest in one line what this fellow wants ten to manage—and look there—and there." So in two words the man who could paint and draw, and understood the difficulties and the achievement, told the truth as to that picture—the truth which none of the young critics who came armed with their phrases so much as guessed. We all want to be thought critics of all the arts, though we have no standards for any art and no experience of any art, and do not understand the first elements of how it is done. It is just the same with poetry, fiction, painting, sculpture, acting, music—everything. We are all critics, and in order to show our powers we learn the fashionable phrases. "What colour !" we cry, carried out of ourselves. "What an atmosphere ! Oh ! Oh ! Oh ! Wonderful colour ! Wonderful atmosphere !" Too many mouths, says Mrs Thackeray Ritchie, using the same words over and over again.

"Mankind," he said, slowly and gravely, "may be divided into great classes. With one a sovereign turns into a sixpence ; with others a sixpence turns into a sovereign. As for me——" He spread out his hands with an expressive smile ; there was no need to finish the sentence ; his present appearance and his past history finished it for him. He then borrowed one. Later in the day—when the evening shades prevailed—I met him again. "My friend," he said, his voice husky with emotion ; "my friend," he repeated—was it a sob ?—"it has turned into a sixpence !"

Here is a new development of the Hannah Lightfoot legend. It is indeed remarkable how circumstantial the story becomes, whether in the States or at the Cape. We have already mentioned one George Rex, who attended Prince Alfred on his visit to the Cape about the year 1868, and was believed to be a grandson of George III. and Hannah. We have now received a paper from the Cape of Good Hope, to which a correspondent has sent an account of the George Rex family, from the memory of the oldest inhabitant and from tradition. It is substantially as follows : A certain person, named George Rex, came out to the Cape at the end of the last century, with a commission signed by the King to a certain office. It will be remembered that we held the Cape for a time, then gave it back to the Dutch, and received a large sum in exchange. This George Rex went to the country after the colony went back to the Dutch, and there lived for the rest of his life. He died at a good old age, leaving behind him a number of sons and daughters. He made no secret of his parentage, and was accepted by the Governor, Lord Caledon, as the King's son. My informant sends me a photograph of the last survivor of George's sons. Here it is, taken in the year 1886 at Cape Town—the likeness of George Rex, of Hunter's Home, Knysna.

The Authors Club, of New York—not *Authors'*, nor *Author's*, but *Authors*—want to raise the sum of £5,000, or 25,000 dols., for the improvement of their club. They are going to do this by a method which would be so entirely impossible at the present moment in this country, that it deserves to be noted. One hundred and five of their members have undertaken singly and severally to write "something." There are essays, poems, sketches, reminiscences, and stories. These are all to be printed in one volume, sumptuously bound ; there are to be no more than 251 copies ; each article in every copy is to be signed by the author ; the work is to be sold at 100 dols., or £20, for each copy, but the club reserves the right of raising the price after the first hundred copies have been taken. The original MSS. are to be bound in two or more large volumes, to be sold as one lot to the highest bidder. Among the authors are nearly all the names which we know, with some which we do not yet know. I have no doubt that they will raise the money. At the same time, suppose we tried a similar plan. Suppose we got a hundred of the best living writers and imitated the Americans. Would there be sufficient interest in that volume to carry off 251 copies of £20 each ? I think not. My countrymen would say, "Thank you. We will wait for those papers to appear in the sixpenny monthlies." That is what we should expect from our own people.

Would the Americans desire to' give a hundred dollars a copy for such a collection by a hundred British authors ? If so, I think we could oblige them—yes—even more than once. Two hundred and fifty copies at twenty pounds each divided among a hundred writers is fifty pounds apiece, which is reasonably good for a little sketch. Yes ; we could do it more than once—once a month if our American friends liked. But here is a suggestion which I present to the millionaire. Other people would sell it—we present it to him. Why does he not create for himself and his heirs a Library of Single Copy Books ? I will explain. He would buy the MS., have it printed and corrected, strike off one copy only, and destroy the type. Watch Dives : he catches the idea ; he turns it over ; he sees himself the possessor of a library perfectly unique. He sees himself going round with a friend and showing his treasure—such a treasure as no one else ever had ! What does it matter if it has cost half-a-million ? He takes down book after book. "This is William Black's—I think—but, then, I am prejudiced, as the only reader of the book—his masterpiece. Here is a magnificent Rudyard Kipling—beats the *Plain Tales* to fits. The money that MS. cost me ! But I don't grudge it—not a dollar of it ! Ah ! if the world could only read it ! Here is Thomas Hardy. Yes ; the world just would like to get hold of this. His 'Tess' isn't in the show at all compared with my story. There's a Swinburne ! At your right hand. Now, that *is* a noble poem. Browning died before I had time to nobble him. Here's a Barrie—you've read *Thrums* ? Not a patch on this. Here's a Conan Doyle. You know his detective stories ? This beats the lot. And here's a Rider Haggard. Talk of other Rider Haggards ? Well, I tell you, Sir, there isn't a library in the world to compare with this Room of Single Copy Books. But the responsibility and the watching—you wouldn't believe. They bring books exactly alike in binding, and try to exchange them when no one is looking. They ask permission to read a page, and they go away and write it down. There's one man always in the room on the watch day and night, and another at the keyhole, and another with a pair of glasses fixed in the cornice watching all the time. Sometimes I think it's too much to go through even for such a collection. It isn't till you've got a library like this that you really get to feel the burden of wealth. Ah ! If one was only young again and comfortably poor, and had all the collecting to do over again ! There's one man, now, I gave too much for. I'm always regretting that man's figure. But authors are a grasping set. The value they put upon themselves you'd hardly believe."

The lady sitting opposite me was young, and possessed of that kind of beauty which we call interesting. Her features, that is, were perfectly regular—the nose rather long and straight, but not too narrow ; the mouth well formed and small ; the chin rounded ; her eyes were large, not bright enough, nor vivacious enough, yet not languid, or sleepy eyes (perhaps, under the influence of some strong emotion, they might light up) ; her forehead, rather low, conveyed the assurance that at Newnham she would not have gained a First in any Honours. With her were two children, little girls—her own—about six and seven years. They were curiously unlike their mother, yet with an unmistakable look which proclaimed the relationship. They were like each other in certain particulars but, like most sisters, quite unlike in most of their features ; for, though their eyes were not of the same colour, in each they were too close together ; and, though their noses were not alike in each, they were slightly tip-tilted ; and though the mouth was coarse and, though the hair of one was red and of the other brown, in neither was it the same colour as that of the mother. Whither did these interesting observations lead me ? My dear reader, I began from their differences to construct the unknown father. "He has red hair," I concluded—"red hair, rather thick and stiff in texture ; his mouth is coarse, the lips full and projecting ; his nose is short and turned up ; his eyes are close together—altogether of a type which we call common." I should have dismissed the subject, forgotten it, but for the fact that when our omnibus arrived at the end of its journey, there waiting for the wife and children, was the Herr Papa himself ! and really—one should not boast—it is easy to make a shot—the thing may have been only a lucky guess—I tell it as it occurred—never was a fond parent better illustrated by his offspring. Everything in them—the thick red hair, the coarse mouth, the eyes too close together, the turned-up nose—all—all—were in the Herr Papa. A most worthy young man, no doubt, but not beautiful. Gazing upon him, one seemed to understand the placidity of the mother. No strong emotion had left its mark upon her face. A worthy young man, I have no doubt, and he looked as if, like the merchant in the book of Proverbs, he was diligent in his business.

The Black Jack, if you please. Ha ! 'Tis brimming over. It is what Rabelais calls a weeping cup. It is filled with Lamb's-wool, that national beverage without which our winter evenings would be dull and cold. Boy, bring me this right Lamb's-wool ! Mark me. The ale should be this stout October—good stingo—none of your small beer for me. The cloves should be in the cup, cloves brayed in a mortar. The cloves should and mace, and cinnamon, and sugar, and nutmeg grated. The apples—were they roasted, as they should be, till they fell off the string into the tankard ? And was the ale boiling when you poured it into the Jack. So. Then a health, noble company, let us wassail the New Year.

After a long and invigorating draught of lambswool one can prophecy. Give me the tankard again. So. Now I foresee. Now I foretell. Now I am carried away with ecstacy. For I plainly see that the year 1893 is going to be the most remarkable year in the whole world's history. Abroad there will be Peace and the Spirit of Peace ; at home we shall have a cold winter, a genial spring, and a hot summer—the first hot summer for fifteen years. The children, for the first time in their young lives, shall see the hedges powdered white, and the fields quivering in the noontide glow ; the farmers shall reap a splendid harvest—wheat and barley and oats, turnips and swedes and mangolds ; the orchards shall be laden with fruit ; prosperity shall return to the country town, the market ordinary shall be resumed, and the eminent grocer's gig shall be seen once more upon the road. Not a London clerk but shall have his bicyle ; not a maiden but shall have her sweetheart. The capitalist and the labourer shall adjust their differences. Work, and that well paid, with short hours, shall be found for all. There shall be carried abroad whole colonies to settle in the fair waste places of the earth. The doctors shall find out how to prevent disease ; the House shall pass good laws, and the judges shall leave off trying to make them bad laws ; and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge will issue a pamphlet, written by a member of the committee of the Society of Authors, on the wickedness of sweating women who write stories. That good old forgotten worthy who formerly appeared, laughing and dancing, at every French fair—Roger Bontemps—will come again to rejoice our hearts. Let us laugh and be merry. In the words of the Burgundian, "Courage, comrades ; le Diable est mort !"

There has been an exhibition this week at St. Anne's Schools, Soho, of a very remarkable picture. It belongs to a church in Suffolk, and at some unknown period was covered over with plaster, and so concealed and forgotten until the other day. It is not a fresco, but a painting on wood, and it represents the Last Judgment. The painting dates probably from the early years of the sixteenth or late in the fifteenth century. Why was it covered up ? The doctrines it preaches, too, were continued after the Reformation began. But the rage for destruction regarded not the subject. Here was a picture—let it be destroyed ; here was a carving—bring the hammers. They talk of getting money in order to put up the picture in its old place. Humph ! Is not the time gone by for teaching religion by the exhibition of horrible tortures ? Will a village child be attracted to the Christian religion by the spectacle afforded him every Sunday of naked men and women bound with red hot chains, and being thrust into the fiery jaws of a monstrous dragon ? I think not. A museum if you please, but not sacred space. Such is the future when we see that the only people going into Heaven are the King and Queen, each with a crown, the cardinal with his hat, and the Bishop with his mitre ! And the rustic—himself—where is he ? Alas ! not on the panel with these exalted personages at all—probably on the other side disappearing into the dragon's jaws. No, let us not subscribe any money at all to set up this picture in the quiet Suffolk village church. Let us leave the villagers their faith and their hope. Or, if we set up the picture again, let us cover it up with a triple coat

THE INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the principal prize-winners at the last meeting of the Indian Rifle Association :—

MATCH I.—The President's Prize.

	Score.
Maj J Rickie	50
Holder Denver	48
Sergt J H Light	48
Maj R Tickner	48

MATCH II.

Sergt-Instr J Bertenshaw	49
Vd G I Ellis	49
[illegible] Hankin	48
Maj J Rickie	48
Sergt E Winter	48

MATCH III.—The Palitsinghjee (Shawnagur) Prize.

Sergt J H Light	50
Lieut A W Fight	49
Lieut Colonel Wood	49
Sub-Lieut W L Hillyard	49
Dr A Sim	49
Maj J Rickie	

MATCH IV.—The Hindoo Prize.

Mayor Ratnagar	47
Capt [illegible]	47
Corpl J E Kirby	47

MATCH V.—The Governor's Prize.

Sergt E Winter	50
[illegible]	49
[illegible]	48
[illegible]	48
[illegible]	48
[illegible]	48
[illegible]	48
[illegible]	47
[illegible]	46
[illegible]	46
[illegible]	46
[illegible]	46

MATCH VI.—The Viceroy's Prize.

[illegible]	50
[illegible]	50
[illegible]	49
[illegible]	49
[illegible]	49
[illegible]	49
[illegible]	49
[illegible]	49

MATCH VII.—The Bombay Prize.

[illegible]	49
[illegible]	48
[illegible]	48
[illegible]	48
[illegible]	48

MATCH VIII.—The Kirkee Prize.

[illegible]	47
[illegible]	44
[illegible]	44
[illegible]	44

MATCH IX.—The Poona Prize.

[illegible]	48
[illegible]	47
Vol P W Meakins	47

MATCH XII.—The Travancore Prize.

Lieut G C Bayley	50
Capt E H F Finch	49
Nk Sorabji	49
Major J Rickie	48

MATCH XIII.—The Janjira Prize.

Sergt J Bovery	57
Vol A Heusler	57
Sergt J H Light	57
Coude Ross	57

MATCH XIV.—The Diana.

Mrs Finch	65
Mrs Rivett-Carnac	64
Mrs Street	61
Miss Meakin	61
Mrs Curtis	62
Miss Pottinger	61
Mrs Turner	56

MATCH XV.—The Bayley Contest.

Sergt-Instr J Bertenshaw	69
Vol G I Ellis	69
Sergt E Winter	69

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

CHAMPIONSHIP AND GOLD MEDAL.

Major J Rickie, Sibi	572

I. R. A. SILVER MEDAL.

Corpl J E Kirby, Kotri	539

I. R. A. BRONZE MEDAL.

Pte H Viney, Nowgong	521

NATIONAL R. A. SILVER MEDAL.

Major J Rickie, Sibi	213

BENGAL P. R. A. SILVER MEDAL.

Vol G I Ellis, Allahabad	180

HYDERABAD R. A. SILVER MEDAL.

Sergt J H Light, Nowgong	220

SOUTHERN I. R. A. SILVER MEDAL.

Capt E H Finch, Lahore	186

BOMBAY P. R. A. SILVER MEDAL.

Vol A Heusler, Christiania	123

D. PUDUMJEE, Hony. Secy., I. R. A.

THE SILVER CRISIS.

MR. MORETON FREWEN writes in the "Pioneer" :—Three courses are open to the Government of India when dealing with the silver question :—(1) A Gold Standard; (2) to close the mints except on Government account; (3) to let matters drift. I am reminded by the article on Indian affair in to-day's "Times" (December 28th) that in only ten weeks the "Times" has succeeded in being on all these three sides of the question.

But these are memorable words, in the same article, emanating from the "Times" :—"It seems almost certain that the next Viceroy of India will be chosen with a special view to his financial experience, and to the confidence which his name and public record inspire in British and European circles of finance. * * * circumstances seem to point irresistibly to Lord Cromer as the coming Viceroy. * * * Lord Cromer, who, as Sir Evelyn Baring, was the hardest-headed Finance Minister whom India has seen since Mr. James Wilson." The entire context is worth study. It shows that Lord Cromer is endorsed after such a fashion because the "Times" thinks him a monometallist—because, forsooth, no Baring could be anything else. The actual proposed and logical assertor of bimetallism [illegible] before the royal Currency Commission was Sir [illegible] Baring himself. [illegible] Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, are to-day dealing with the largest revenues in the world—are one and all bimetallists, might well suggest, even to the "Times," that this "fad and fallacy," this "silver miner's question" is to-day on the very threshold of becoming public opinion. Outside the realm of prophecy, and mere impudent assurance apart, what is monometallism? Will some one try and put down on paper, not the objections to bimetallism—these are objections to every reform—but the monometallist faith? Who does like two unconnected, two unrated standards, and these two within one Empire? The speculator for the rise or fall of silver securities—rupee paper, Mexican rails, Austrian silver rentes—yes! that we understand; scores of city firms live by these manipulated variations; but who other than the speculator or the city editor, who requires not good times, but the "copy" that comes with bad times and panics? Locke, it may be said, was a local—a national—monometallist, and that "amiable mediocrity Lord Liverpool; but why? Because before 1873 any East India merchant in London could exchange his silver for gold at the Bank of France as easily and as speedily as the merchant of Lyons. France was the universal money changer, her fixed ratio was as available for the Londoner as the Lyonais. Only since 1873 have we lost our money changer.

Since returning from Brussels I have had the advantage of meeting Mr. J. C. Fielden, of Manchester, whose connection with the labour movements in the north of England make his opinions of great value. Mr. Fielden reports the utmost interest and activity in labour circles in connection with exchange question. He says: "We lack neither knowledge, nor funds, least of all determination." Archbishop Walsh's view is known to you, that the currency contraction, dating back to 1873, is at the root of the mischief in Ireland. There are at this moment only two men in the world who can do more for silver than the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and those two are President-Elect Cleveland and Mr. Gladstone. The coming Home Rule Bill is certain to disappoint the Irish members. What if they should prefer to quarrel with Mr. Gladstone over currency reform? Might not that conceivably be more politic on their part, more likely to fill what the Americans call the election "barrel"? Bear in mind the close connection between America and Ireland, and that the silver issue is distracting, equally both the great parties in the United States. There is nothing they would not do from Washington to "coerce" Great Britain into a Monetary Union of the Nations. It is truly a strange thing that the great free trade Nation should need "coercing."

Writing, indeed at this time, it is not easy to say what developments any day may bring forth; but it is important to remember this: every effort was made by the English friends of silver to adjourn and not dissolve the Brussels Conference. Sir William Harcourt's precious trio, Mr. Bertram Currie, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, and Sir C. Fremantle, did their utmost, up to the last moment, to end the Conference there and then. Sir William Harcourt is aware that the Conference is only in abeyance, the Government will be tackled, even from their own benches, as to their intentions, when Parliament reassembles, and that much may come of it.

What is important, if I may write frankly, is that Mr. Mackay's Indian agitation for currency reform should be briskly carried on. If possible, it is important to secure the closing of the Indian mints. In the January number of the "Fortnightly Review" I give reasons for the belief that such a course would both raise the price of the rupee, and of silver bullion also. But if not, if it secures a steady par for the Indian trade, at the expense of a fall to a deeper depth still in all the other silver exchanges, what then? Clearly, while it will have helped India, it will make of our China, Chili, Peruvian, Mexican houses in the city irritated and instant bimetallists. To move the city is all important. A few words as to the position in the United States. Since the appointment of the American delegation to Brussels, President Harrison and the "Grand Old Party"—the party of "Moral Ideas"—has been "snowed under." Governor Macrery, a Democratic Congressman from Kentucky, thus found himself at Brussels in a position of great importance; he represented the in-coming executive; it certainly seemed to me that he voiced the new administration neither wisely nor well. The Americans should have accepted the Rothschild proposal, Mr. Rothschild having agreed to amend his proposal so as to purchase thirty million ounces a year without limit as to price, and this in addition to all the present purchases for subsidiary coinage. But Governor Macrery's opposition to this proposal, after a delay of four days, was supposed to be inspired by the next tenant of the White House, and this being so, the solid support of the Republican delegates, Messrs. Jones, Allison, Cannon, and Lewis, counted for nothing, and Mr. Rothschild withdrew his proposition. It is fair to say that Governor Macrery assured me afterwards most emphatically that although the "Sherman Act"—the Act of 1890—would be repealed, yet President Cleveland contemplated some formulation that would further increase the price of silver, but quite the contrary.

I believe that the Sherman Act will be repealed—to this the Democratic "Platform" pledged that party at the recent elections; but the old Bland Act will be restored, "a minimum coinage of two million dollars, a maximum of four millions," the latter provision being excluded. This is likely [illegible] move at Washington. Remember the Sherman Act requires the purchase of 4½ millions per month, which, converted into legal tenders at the present price, 83 cents per ounce, means some [illegible] per month, while to secure the conversion of this mass of notes, into gold—which, [illegible] of Congress, is yet what the [illegible] at—more and more gold has to be locked up in the Treasury Reserves. Such being the position, a possible drain of gold has been getting on; the circle has been completed; American gold out of the country causing the [illegible]. Under the Bland Act, on the [illegible] dollars, nearly [illegible] price, would [illegible] basis for the [illegible] call [illegible]

"GUZERAT CUP" PIG-STICKING MEET, 1893.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Col. Hancock, Mr. W. H. White, The Hon. Sec. Deesa Hunt, Mr. C. W. Waddington, Mr. C. P. White, The Hon. Sec. Ahmedabad Hunt, Mr. H. O. Quin, Hon. Sec.

1. The meet will be held the first week in March, to include the Holi Holidays, in the Ahmedabad Country. Date and place will be more precisely notified later.

2. The following Cups are offered for competition :—(a). "The Guzerat Cup," value Rs. 1,000, subscribed for by residents of Guzerat. (b). "The Salmon Challenge Cup," value about Rs. 800. (c). A Cup, value Rs. 250 presented outright to the winner of the "Salmon Challenge Cup" by a few sportsmen residing outside Guz rat. The winner of the "Salmon Challenge Cup" is entitled to have his name inscribed on it, and to hold it for one year, at the end of which he must return it to the honorary secretary. It is not to be taken out of India. The above are for Pigsticking Competitions. There will also be (d). A Cup, value Rs. 250, for a Point to Point Race over about 3 miles of fair hunting country, open to gentlemen actually taking part in the Guzerat Cup Competition mounted on horses which have been ridden for this or former years Guzerat Cup or Kadir Cup, provided not less than 5 Competitors start.

3. For (a) any class of horse may be ridden. For (b) and (c) competitors must ride ponies 13-3 and under. All ponies, except those holding W. I. T. C. certificates, to be brought up for measurement at the Camp at an hour which will be duly notified. No allowance for shoes.

4. Entries for the "Guzerat" and "Salmon" Cups respectively :—Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 up to 10th February. Rs. 25 and Rs. 7-8 up to 20th February. For the Point to Point Race, Post entries Rs 15. Non-starters pay full forfeit. Gentlemen entering for the "Guzerat Cup" should state whether they wish to take one or two chances (see Rule III). Entries will not be in time unless they reach the address of the Honorary Secretary in Ahmedabad by the date named. The Committee reserve the discretion of accepting entries up to the time of drawing, on special grounds and on payment of a special fine or otherwise.

5. Rs. 30 in the "Guzerat Cup" and Rs. 15 in the "Salmon" Competition will probably be awarded for each first spear taken; but the exact amounts will be fixed hereafter, and are liable to reduction in heats of less than four.

6. Gentlemen must bring their own sleeping tents and kit, Mess tents will be found; also messing of every description, including ice, and liquor, at moderate fixed rates, under similar arrangements to last year's.

7. Liberal concessions are made by the Railway Companies for the conveyance of competitors and their horses at specially reduced rates.

8. Copies of the prospectus and any further particulars may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Ahmedabad.

RULES.

I. Entries for all Competitions, including the Point to Point Race, to be of men, not horses.

II. All horses or ponies, ridden in any of the competitions must be *bona fide* the absolute property of the competitors using them, but the Committee may relax this rule in favour of any competitor special reasons in any particular case.

III. Each competitor for the "Guzerat Cup" and "Salmon Cup" may buy either one or two entries, and will draw accordingly. Drawings for second chances for the "Guzerat Cup" will be allowed one or two chances of the same horse. If, however, it will be so arranged that no two chances of the same horse will be drawn in the same heat. The same competitor will be drawn in the heats; provided only a number of different horses if different chances, or the same horse may be ridden through-out for both chances, or a number of different horses if different heats; For the "Salmon" competition each competitor will have only one chance.

IV. That the Committee may at any time cancel all second chances for the "Guzerat Cup" if, considering the number of starters and the supply of pig, there appears danger of the competition not being finished within a reasonable time.

V. Each heat will be accompanied by an Umpire whose decision shall be final, but who may in his discretion refer any doubtful point for the decision of the Committee.

VI. To take first spear it is necessary that blood should be drawn and seen on the pig or on spear.

VII. When "No Heat" has been called, the heat shall be at an end, and shall not revive until regularly started again.

VIII. If after a heat has been started the pig gets finally away without being speared, all the riders in that heat shall be deemed to have lost their chance, if the Umpire is of opinion that a fair and sufficient opportunity for scoring has been given and ought to have been taken; otherwise the heat may be started afresh. An Umpire's decision under this Rule shall be appealable to the Committee.

IX. Spears to be delivered on the offside only, except by a left-handed man, who must declare before starting. Spears must not exceed 8 ft. in length.

X. Any rider making a friend as objection or unwarranted claim is liable for each offence to be fined one dozen of champagne or Rs. 50, at the discretion of the Committee.

XI. Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes foul riding, and any competitor so offending is liable to disqualification.

XII. The Committee's decision on all matters shall be absolutely final.

H. O QUIN, Honorary Secretary.

Ahmedabad, 12th January, 1893.

THE PROPOSED CHANNEL TUNNEL.

SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD WATKIN.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN, in moving the adoption of the report at the ordinary meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company, held on the 28th ult. at the London Bridge Terminus, said they had arrived at a very interesting stage of their proceedings, and interesting on two grounds widely different. They had got a new Parliament, with a Government, so far as they knew, favourably inclined to their enterprise. They had always conceived that this question of connecting England with the Continent was one for Governments, and thought that the extension of the Queen's territory to the point midway across the Channel, as agreed upon by convention, was not a matter to be taken in hand by private enterprise. Well, others thought differently, and so they had been working to carry out what he believed to be the greatest enterprise of the age. It was impossible to over-estimate the importance of such a tunnel to civilization, to commerce, to the accumulation of wealth, and especially in respect to peace, by being able to open up communication with every part of the Continent and in the not far-distant future with the great Empire of India. No anti-tunnel man living would suggest that when the railway connected Kurrachee with Europe England should permit the whole of the Continent to connect in unbroken link with India while the owners of the country should be left out of consideration. (Hear, hear.) The Company had burrowed under the sea 2,200 yards by an experimental tunnel 7ft. in diameter, and their loyal French partners had done the same, but had not kept open the works. The English Company hah thought it wise, during all these weary years of suspension, to keep the tunnel in good condition. [illegible] specified. It was gratifying to find that what was [illegible] made the new deposits [illegible] correction had often examined. They found the outcrop of grey chalk, and followed it until they met the same formation on the French side. If the tunnel had required timbering and pumping, no body of capitalists would have faced the undertaking, but with this grey chalk, consisting of 65 per cent. of chalk and 35 per cent. of clay, and worked up by some process of nature into a consistent cohesive mass, the tunnel was impervious to water, yet it was soft enough to be cut by machinery and hard enough to stand upright, as it had done now for ten years. Another fact which made the meeting memorable was the undoubted discovery of coal, and with such encouragement he did not think the shareholders would begrudge a small call of 1s. per share, should it be necessary, to carry on the work to the end. As to the coal, it would be desirable to form a separate company, and the shares would at first be offered to the tunnel stockholders. He had just signed the articles of association and had taken a thousand £1 shares; if more money was wanted he would take more. In consideration of their services the tunnel shareholders, who had borne the heat and burden of the day, would, he hoped, be able to have something in the nature of a founder's or preference share. They expected a visit in February from M. Leon Say, the president of the French Tunnel Company, who would be accompanied by some eminent engineers. Something of the nature of the works in this country would be shown them, and they would inspect the Mersey, the Severn, and other tunnels. A great deal of the success of the coal industry depended on the conduct of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who owned a large quantity of land in Kent (the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, Lord Stanhope, was the chairman), and the Commissioners of Woods and Forest, of whom Sir Nigel Kingscote was the president. These two gentlemen, being heads of departments, and owning large quantities of land, might impede or assist them greatly, because much depended upon the regulations and royalties they might impose. He could not, however, believe that enlightened men in this industrial country would do anything but give their utmost aid in the attempted fruition of a grand discovery. He believed people thought he was going over the line in the direction of lunacy when he recommended boring for coal under the Channel. "Nothing succeeds like success," and in his little experience unless you were successful you generally caught it; he had found that out in connection with the South-Eastern. The Company reported as follows :—"The coal boring has now reached a depth of 2,228 feet, including 1,071 feet of coal measures, in which nine workable seams have been found, containing altogether 20 feet in thickness of bituminous coal. This coal is suitable for gas-making and household purposes. The deepest seam, four feet in thickness, was met with at 2,222 feet from the surface." The South-Eastern Company had a quantity of land which was available them to work at coal-getting easily enough, but it was not sufficient; they wanted practically to have the control of the entire coalfield. If he did not see his way to secure that control he would not advise the shareholders to lay out another sixpence, and he would tell the public departments and the public that in such an event they would do nothing. As to the tunnel, it was absolutely necessary in connection with another route of supply besides the sea. Lord Wolseley, in one of his speeches (some of which could only be accounted for by a phrenologist), said it was all very well to increase the fleet, but the army was not large enough, and the country was not in "a healthy position." A Government, no matter of what party, should, he (Sir E. Watkin) contended, join hands with France and get this second line of communication for food and materials. Mr. Gladstone, he believed, was fully alive to the stupendous fact, but others needed to have it impressed upon them, that without a second line of supply, independent of the sea, this country would never be safe. Everything went smoothly with the tunnel scheme until a celebrated day when they brought over M. de Lesseps to see the tunnel. The place was gay with intertwined flags of England and France. They drank the health of the Queen and the Republic, and everything appeared to be going successfully ahead; but Mr. Chamberlain, coming straight from a Cabinet Council, ordered the works to be stopped. It was in July, 1882, during the sojourn in M. de Lesseps at Folkestone, that a telegram came from the Board of Trade stating that an "ex parte" injunction to stop further work had been obtained. Mr. Chamberlain had distinctly led him to believe, almost up to that time, that he was in favour of the scheme, and that he thought it was a work of civilisation. Perhaps it was the voice of "society" that he listened to subsequently. He (Sir Edward) believed that the world called it "society;" he called it "cesspool," for there was nothing more [illegible] selfish, and ignorant than the opinion of "society." At all events Mr. Chamberlain ruthlessly stopped it in a tyrannical spirit, which was simply abominable. Their bill would be taken up in the coming session at the point it had reached in the last Parliament. They would see whether a Liberal majority would deny the need of a second line of supply. They would try again, and he hoped with success. They owned all the foreshore between Folkestone and Dover, therefore certain mineral and other rights of immortance belonged to them. He would not anticipate failure, for in spite of the great organs of public opinion (which generally meant a number of very prejudiced and very ignorant editors), and the prejudice in certain quarters, he did not believe the common sense of this country would prefer a position of danger to one of safety.—(Cheers.)—Baron Emile d'Erlanger seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

LADY explorers evidently intend to dispute the laurels of discovery with the sterner sex, whether in tropic or arctic regions. After Mrs. French-Sheldon and Mrs. Peary comes Miss Elizabeth Taylor, who has been travelling alone from Winnipeg, by the M'Kenzie River, and round to the far [illegible]ern forts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

[illegible]E CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Malonal [illegible]ay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical [illegible]ism Torpid Liver, Ilohy Skin and [illegible] with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4.—MADON, [illegible]ombay.

THE POPE AND FREEMASONS.

IMPORTANT LETTER TO THE ITALIAN BISHOPS.

VENERABLE Brethren, greeting and the Apostolic Benediction. The hostile power, which at the instigation and impulse of the evil spirit is wont to contend against Christianity, has always exercised away over certain men who have combined in the endeavour to destroy by concerted action the doctrines that have been divinely revealed and to distract the Christian republic by baleful divisions. Everyone is aware how much injury these cohorts organized, as it were, for attack, have at all times inflicted on the Church. But the spirit of all the sects hostile to Catholic institutions that have yet existed live again in that which is called the Masonic sect, a body which, strong in membership and resources, and carrying aloft the torch of fierce warfare, everywhere attacks what is most sacred. As you well know, the judgment of the Sovereign Pontiffs, our predecessors, has proscribed this sect not once, but many times during the course of a century and a half: We Ourselves, as was Our duty, have condemned it, strongly exhorting Christian peoples to preserve themselves with extreme care from its snares, and valiantly to repel its nefarious assaults, as becomes disciples of Jesus Christ. Nay more, to prevent all indolence and torpor, We earnestly sought to unveil the mysteries of this most pernicious sect, and We pointed out, as it were with Our finger, the artifices it relied upon for the destruction of Catholicism.

Still, if we must acknowledge what is taking place, a certain rash sense of security renders the majority of Italians less careful and foreseeing than they should be: accordingly they either do not see the greatness of the danger at all, or do not recognise it for what it is in reality. But our ancestral faith, the salvation secured for mankind by Jesus Christ, and, as a consequence, [illegible] through Christian civilisation, are [illegible] the blessings of nothing and yielding [illegible] imperilled. For, fearing gives proof of [illegible] to nobody, the Masonic society contagion [illegible] greater daring from day to day; like a [illegible] it has spread throughly whole States, and it endeavors more and more every day to associate itself with all the institutions of the State, conspiring, as it is wont to do everywhere, to snatch from the Italian people the Catholic religion, the principle and source of the greatest benefits. Hence the innumerable artifices employed to attack the divine faith; hence the contempt for the legitimate freedom of the Church and the legal oppression from which it suffers. In theory and practice is adopted the view that the Church has not in itself the power or the right to be a perfect society, that the State excels it and that the civil power is higher than the spiritual. From this pernicious and false doctrine, often condemned by the judgment of the Holy See, many evils have resulted, especially this—that the rulers of States arrogate to themselves that to which they have no right, and are not afraid to appropriate what they have taken from the Church. You see how in the case of ecclesiastical benefices they take it upon themselves to give or take away at pleasure the right of receiving the proceeds. Another part of their policy which is not less insidious is this—that they hope to win over the inferior clergy by promises. What the object of this is, it is easy to perceive, particularly as the authors of this design are not themselves anxious to conceal the purpose they have in view. They desire, in fact, to drive the sacred ministers gently into their party, and when they are once mixed up in the new state of affairs, to pluck from their minds the sentiment of respect for legitimate authority. In this matter, however, they do not appear to have taken account of the virtue of our clergy, who, already tried for so many years and in so many ways, have given such evident examples of self-restraint and of faith as may well lead us to hope that with the help of God they will constantly persevere in the religious duty whatever troubles may arise.

But from what we have very briefly touched on, it can readily be seen what the Masonic sect can do, and also what is the end at which it aims. What increases the evil, and what We cannot consider without great distress of mind, is the fact that there are a great many, even amongst Our own people, whom the wish to further their own interest or a wretched ambition induces to join the sect or to assist it. Since such is the case, moved by a consciousness of duty. We appeal, venerable brethren, to your episcopal charity, and We ask, in the first place, that you set before yourselves the saving of those of whom We have just spoken, and that your zeal be assiduously and constantly exercised in winning them from error and from peril of perdition. To extricate those who have involved themselves in Masonic toils is certainly a work of great difficulty and of doubtful issue if We take into account the nature of the sect; but no one's recovery is to be despaired of, for wonderful is the force of Apostolic charity aided by the grace of God, in Whose power and at Whose disposal are men's wills themselves.

In the next place, watchfulness is required on every occasion, and the more so as they who have recovered who sin in this way through timidity; that is to say, those who are led not by an evil inclination of their own, but by weakness of mind and the absence of advice to favour Masonic undertakings. Very serious is the judgment on this subject to which Our predecessor Felix III. has given expression: "The error which is not resisted is approved of; and the truth which is not defended is oppressed." With regard to a secret society he [illegible] is not free from blame who desists from preventing evident crime." It is necessary to raise the broken spirits of the [illegible] by dressing their attention to which is the guardian of duty and dignity, so that they may thoroughly regret and be ashamed that they have so acted, or that they did not act in a manly way. For our whole life is subject to a species of strife in which there is question especially of salvation, and nothing is more shameful for a Christian than to fail in his duty through cowardice.

Those who fall through imprudence are likewise to be strengthened by every means; We mean those—and their number is not small—who, seduced by appearances and deceived by various allurements, allow themselves to be bound as members of the society, not knowing what they do. In their case we must entertain a firm hope that they will some time, through the inspiration of God, abandon their errors and see the truth, especially if, as We eagerly request, you endeavour to expose the machinations of the sect and to unmask its secret designs, although, in truth, it cannot now be pretended that these are secret when those who are acquainted with them have brought them to light in so many ways. Even within the last few months a voice has been heard again throughout Italy making known commonly and with ostentation the designs of the Masons. They desire that the religion established by God should be entirely repudiated, and that all private and public affairs should be conducted on pure principles of *naturalism*, and this is what in their impiety and folly they call the restoration of civil society. Where, then, will States fall headlong if the Christian people do not set their minds on being vigilant, labouring, and taking precautions for their safety?

But, in presence of evil so audacious, it is not enough to guard against the snares of a sect so hideous; it is also necessary to engage in actual conflict with it, and this with the weapons from the armoury of divine faith which were formerly successful against *paganism*. Wherefore it is your duty, venerable brethren, to inflame minds by persuasion, exhortation and example, and to excite amongst our clergy and people an active, constant, and intrepid zeal such as We have not unfrequently seen displayed in other countries under similar circumstances. It is commonly said that the primitive ardour for the custody of the ancestral faith has diminished amongst the Italian people. This perhaps is not untrue, for if we consider the disposition of minds on the two sides, it seems that those more ardour amongst those who attack religion than amongst those who defended it. But for those who desire to be saved there is no *via media* between an incessant struggle and destruction. Here it is that your strength lies in awaking by your efforts the courage of the indifferent and the languid, safeguarding the strong, and putting an end to all discord in such a manner that under your leadership and your favouring direction all may earnestly take up the combat, animated by the same disposition and governed by the same discipline.

Considering the gravity of the situation and the necessity of averting the danger, We have decided to address a letter to the people of Italy. That letter We send to you, venerable brethren, with the present one, and you will take care to circulate it as widely as position among the population and city, where it may be deemed necessary, to explain it suitably. In this way, it is to be hoped with the aid of God, that minds will be stirred by the contemplation of the evils that threaten Us, and will turn without delay to the remedies which We have indicated.

As a pledge of the Divine mercy, and as a testimony of our goodwill We grant the Apostolic Benediction lovingly in the Lord, to you, venerable brethern, and to the people entrusted to your care.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the fifteenth year of Our Pontificate, on the 8th Dec., 1892.

LEO XIII., POPE.

THE *Celestial Empire* says that the new British Minister's speech has a manly ring, in which the idea of China's assumed superiority over the rest of the world is gently but firmly pushed aside. The speech was as follows :—"Sire,—I have the honour to deliver to your Imperial Majesty the letter by which the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, has deigned to accredit me in the characters of Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of your Imperial Majesty. My august Sovereign has entrusted me with the Mission to devote my best efforts to further develop and confirm the friendly political and commercial relations which so happily exist between the two great Empires. Assisted by the gracious good will of your Imperial Majesty and the cordial co-operation of your Ministers it will be my earnest endeavour to attain this end. Sire, my august Sovereign has charged me to be the faithful interpreter of Her sincere regard and esteem and of Her ardent wishes for your Imperial Majesty's long and prosperous reign." This address, which sounded a very different key to that hitherto heard by the sacred ears of the "Son of Heaven," we are told, was very graciously received and acknowledged in a courteous speech by the Emperor. The audience, taken altogether, is a distinct advance upon all preceding functions of a like nature, and in this regard must be considered as a victory for British diplomacy.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 1 and ?.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

MUFFS AND BOAS.

FEATHER boas, especially cock's feathers, are "demode" now, but in their place we have the short victorines of pheasant and peacock feathers. The newest ostrich feather boas or collars are dyed in colours, with the tips left black. White ostrich feathers are lovely with the tips flecked with the tints of the peacock. Muffs entirely composed of these fancy feathers are being carried in Paris, but we are going to be very faithful here to our "granny furs, and the latest innovation with regard to these is the sachet powder with which they are scented.

HATS.

A deep bandeau at the back of our large trimmed hats, says a writer in "Woman," is almost imperative now. Some decoration must necessarily be fixed there to fill up the vacuum between the hat crown and the low chignon. It is impossible to tilt a wide-brimmed hat back beyond a certain point, or the effect is that of a halo; but you may tilt it as far as you are able, and then fill up any remaining space with a couple of small rosettes, or a naturally tied bow and ends of velvet. Further millinery features are the upstanding ends of velvet—donkey's ears, as they are called. They are left with raw edges, and are very light and graceful looking, but I doubt their practicability; velvet, even the very best of its kind, has such a tendency to "moult."

MRS. LANGTRY'S BACK-HAIR.

Back-hair is a matter of course. If one has not been endowed with it to a sufficient extent by nature one goes and obtains it of the hair-dresser. But back-hair viewed in the light of a poem—back-hair to delight the soul of an artist—alas! it is not to be found tortured into puffs, nor yet matted into that reminiscent [illegible] close by allied to the [illegible] chignon. One [illegible] actresses [illegible] the theatre and between the [illegible], while the "music drones," one finds nothing better to do than to study the women's back-hair—unless to note how lamentably conspicuous is its absence with many of the men. There are frizzes, and rolls, and puffs, and curls, and nondescripts. One gradually begins to wonder why it is that American women, otherwise not so radiant as their English sisters, are so much more skilful in the matter of hair-dressing; and then the curtain "rings up," and one remembers and understands. It was Mrs. Langtry who unconsciously gave a hint to femininity across the Atlantic nine or ten years ago, and that hint has never been forgotten. In those days women who saw Mrs. Langtry went home and made their hair to look as much like hers as they possibly could and those who didn't see her promptly took pattern by those who did. The effect was a reformation in back-hair. Softness, looseness and simplicity reigned, and have never yet been dethroned for another dynasty. Mrs. Langtry's back-hair is in England now. It is lovelier than ever, and yet English women do not apparently regard it as a "consummation devoutly to be wished." In fact, it is not influential in its own country. Put the average English and American girl side by side, and let an artist gaze upon them. He will probably covet the brow, the nose, the eyes and the complexion of the former, but when she turns her head, he will look for the remainder of his ideal in the American. And all this indirectly because of that nation's wise and wide-spreading appreciation for Mrs. Langtry's back-hair!

PERFUMES.

The principal mode by which cholera and other allied diseases are transmitted is, undoubtedly, drinking water. But at the same time, says the "Gardener's Chronicle," infection is also carried amongst organic particles in dust and air to the mouth and respiratory organs of the body. It is, therefore, important to surround those organs with an antiseptic atmosphere. Now, it is not generally appreciated in England, although well known from experience in the East, that perfumes, vegetable scents and sweet odoriferous plants possess energetic antiseptic qualities. Many among us are wont to laugh at what we too often deem an effeminate taste for scented handkerchiefs and sachets, but from time immemorial the usefulness of pungent and sweet odours has been handed down by tradition, custom and reputed knowledge. It may not, therefore, be out of place to quote some details regarding the curious action of odorous essences which have recently been published by M. Henride Parville in the scientific columns of "Les Annales Politiques et Literaires," of October 23, 1892. The ancients were wont to make great use of the antiseptic qualities of essences. The examination of mummies proves that the Egyptians well understood and recognised their efficacy. Two physiologists of Lyons, Mons. Cadeac and M. Albin Meunier, whilst searching amidst the chaos of the ancient pharmaceutical writings of the ancient writers, have found in the composition of the theriacal mixtures and recipes of Andromachus, or ascribed to him, all the drugs whose virtues have been vaunted by the old doctors and extolled even by the poets. This celebrated electuary contained 54 substances known in the empirical method then in vogue as being the most active and efficacious. This medicine has been used for centuries, and was even regarded by the savant, Bordeu, as the supreme remedy ("le remede par excellence"). It is, in fact, composed of sulphate of iron, opium powder, some other doubtful substances and 42 active aromatic substances, in their essential form; the essences have, therefore, been the antiseptics of the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans, whilst even in the present day aromatic plants form the basis of popular medicine.

GLOVES.

Yellow gloves, when they can be worn, are to be prime favourites, says "Woman," for evening dress. It is not generally known that it is nearly almost impossible to get a tan glove to go comfortably with a yellow gown. The combination is, I know, frequently attempted by the inartistic, who have no feeling for colour, and who stare aghast at the delicate and daring confections of their French [illegible], which they hesitate to adopt, themselves. Inharmonious and jarring contrasts are, however, far louder and more outre than artistic combinations. It is, however absolutely useless to attempt to drum the sense of colour into people born without that faculty. With a yellow gown you should wear yellow gloves, the only alternative being white. Gloves of a snowy hue will, it is said, also be very much more patronised than they have been during the last few years. The lighter and more delicate shades of tan are, however, hard to oust, and will doubtless hold their own bravely during the coming season.

GEMS.

Here are some items of information which I gleaned, writes Mrs. Fenwick Miller in the "Illustrated London News," on my recent round of visits to the jewellers: Earrings are quite out of fashion for day wear. They are still worn at night, the brilliant effect of diamonds in the ears maintaining them in popularity; but for day wear they are hardly ever seen. They are doubtless relics of barbarism, but they are very becoming, and many faces may well come back; "Swinging censers of light," Oliver Wendell Holmes called them. Pendants, on the other hand, which for some time past have been but little worn, are being revived. A tiara is a comparatively ordinary article of adornment now-a-days, indeed, shown by the number of them that are kept in stock. Turquoises make a charming top line to a tiara, and this gem, somewhat neglected of late years, is just the thing sought for in order to edge tiaras. The opal is gaining popularity every day. Only the silly superstition that the opal is unlucky prevents it from being one of the most sought-after of gems, as it is one of the most beautiful, and one with the great advantage that it cannot be imitated. This last feature commends itself to every woman of taste. The opal is the only gem of which so much can be truly said. All other stones are so perfectly imitated nowadays that the ordinary observer cannot detect the false from the true.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR CLOTHES.

When you come in from a walk, or change your dress for any reason, or take it off when going to bed you should carefully shake and brush it before laying it away or hanging it up. This is the excellent advice given in a recent number of "Cassell's Family Magazine." Serge dresses require this being done very much more, perhaps, than others, for they catch the dust, and the latter by no means improves their appearance. Braid should be well brushed, and the folds of the dress opened and divested of the dust, dust, dust. You should put on and out the sleeves of your dress and brush them well, and when you do this you will be astonished to find how much dust accumulates there. Look over your dresses often, and renew the braid, if it is beyond mending at the bottom, and place fresh trimming where it is needed. These small things add very much to the nice appearance of a dress, and certainly preserve it a good deal. When the cuffs or edge of the collar show signs of being frayed, but before actual holes come, if you turn in the edges and reline collar and cuffs with a little piece of silk, you will be astonished to find how fresh a look it gives to both. For your own jacket or mantle new stitches should never be left as it is. Of course, mending fur is very tiresome, but you can do it more easily if you keep down the long hairs with a card so as not to entangle the former in your thread, and also if the needle is what is called a "glover," used by gl